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BRUSSELS MEETING AS REAL BEGINNING OF A NEW EUROPE

Reconstruction to Be Seriously Undertaken in International Finance Conference Following Forthcoming Council at Spa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Deschanel returned today to Paris in order to have a long consultation with the Premier, Alexander Millerand about the coming meetings of the Allies at Brussels and Spa. Mr. Millerand leaves tomorrow to discuss the difficult question of reparation and of indemnities with the other Allies. On Sunday Spa will be reached. If it is possible to come to a reasonable settlement with Germany, then a further meeting will be held at Brussels on July 23.

Leon Bourgeois, French representative on the League of Nations, fixes this date for the International Financial Conference in a note to Mr. Millerand, who is president of the Supreme Economic Council. But the date is subject to change, for it depends upon the issue of the Spa conference. Germany will be invited to attend this later economic conference, regarding which the view is expressed in official circles that it will see the beginning of the real reconstruction of Europe. Unhappily there is no sign of American delegates. It should be noted that this later conference is under the auspices of the League of Nations and, as France consents to Germany being invited, it is concluded that before long Germany will take a permanent place in the League.

Aims of Conference

Restoration of Financial Situation of Europe to Be Attempted at Brussels

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the Council of the League of Nations has decided that an international financial conference shall meet in Brussels on July 23. Before the meeting it will be necessary that the Council of the League of Nations be informed of the results of the negotiations of the Spa conference with regard to the fixing of the German indemnity and the manner in which it shall be paid, in order that the financial conference can discuss the different problems concerning the issue of an international loan, reorganization of credit circulation, settlement of the exchange question, and other matters.

Leon Bourgeois, the French representative on the Council of the League of Nations, has addressed a letter to the president of the Supreme Council in which, among other things, he recalls that Thomas Tittoni, the Italian representative on the League of Nations, after the meeting of the council in Rome on May 19, sent to the Supreme Council and the Reparations Commission a report on the Brussels international conference, adopted by the council of the League.

The report, he states, dealt with the international financial conference to be convened at Brussels of the council of the League for examination, by most competent persons, of the world exchange crisis and the general financial situation. Before the conference, information as to the decision of the Reparations Commission and the allied governments regarding German indemnity and the methods of its repayment will be necessary, for which reason it is essential to fix the date for the international financial conference to follow the Spa conference, where it is intended to determine the amount of the indemnity.

Mr. Bourgeois then announced the date of the conference to be July 23 by virtue of the mandate conferred upon him by the council of the League at its meeting in Rome, to be held at Brussels, and points out that it will be necessary for the council of the League to invite Germany to be represented, the form of invitation and conditions of her representation not to be decided until after the Spa meeting, as the council hopes that the Supreme Council of the Allies will then be in a position to notify it of the decision reached.

The following countries have appointed, up to the present, delegates to take part in the financial conference at Brussels: The Argentine Republic, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Guatemala, India, Japan, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom representatives will consist of Lord Chalmers, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, Lord Cullen, formerly governor of the Bank of England, and Henry Bell, general mahager of Lloyd's bank.

A Preliminary Meeting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A preliminary meeting of the Spa conference will take place at Brussels on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Earl Curzon, Foreign Secretary; Sir Worthington Evans, Minister Without Portfolio; J. T. Davies, and Philip Kerr, two of the Premier's private secretaries, leave Victoria early on Thursday morning. The party will proceed to Dover and will there embark for Ostend, whence they go to Brussels. They propose to spend Friday and Saturday in Brussels, and will proceed on Sunday to Spa for the conference there on Monday, which is to follow the Brussels preliminary meeting.

J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be unable to accompany the Premier on account of the necessity for being present at the committee stage of the Finance Bill in Parliament next week, and Sir Worthington Evans is going in his place, the Representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. Allied and financial experts will submit their final report to the meeting and the question of the German indemnity will be determined before leaving for Spa.

CONCILIATION WORK BEGINS IN IRELAND

Derry Committee Takes Measures Successfully to Allay Discord Between Factions — Railway Deadlock Still Continues

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The military authorities have received a letter from Brig.-Gen. Cuthbert Lucas, who was recently kidnaped by Sinn Feiners, saying he is being properly looked after and has no complaints to make, but the letter gives no indication of his whereabouts, excepting for the Fermoy postmark. The general's motor car was found abandoned in a ditch not far from the scene of the capture. The damage done in the recent disorders at Fermoy is estimated at £40,000; but the town is quiet, and Londonderry also continues tranquil.

A conciliation committee has been formed in Derry, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, which is doing excellent work toward allaying the bitterness of the contending parties, and the continued tranquillity of the town is due in large part to its endeavors. The committee has recommended to the Orange lodges that the usual Orange celebration on July 12 should not take place this year.

Meanwhile business in Derry is being resumed and the city shows every sign of settling down.

In Fermoy, on Monday, every one who entered or left the town was searched by the police and the military, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and when they retired at midnight, Sinn Fein Irish volunteers replaced them and are now policing the city, the soldiers and police being confined to the barracks.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that the deadlock on the railways shows no sign of abatement and has now extended to the main line from Dublin to Cork. Armed troops boarded a train at Newbridge, near the Curragh, on the Dublin to Cork main line, whereupon the guards and drivers refused as usual to proceed, and the passengers were stranded there. Up to the present, about 50 or 60 railway employees have been dismissed. Trains on the Midland Great Western Railway proceed no farther than Athenry. There is a possibility of the entire passenger service to the south of Ireland closing down shortly.

Acts of violence are reported from different parts. Two girls at Tralee were attacked by a party of about 20 armed and disguised men on Saturday, who knocked them down, cut off their hair and poured tar over their heads. On Sunday evening two other girls were similarly attacked at Cahirciveen by three masked men, who contented themselves with cutting off their hair. Police constables were attacked on Monday night near Cork by about 30 men, armed with revolvers. The police were injured slightly in the struggle, their revolvers being taken from them.

ATTEMPT TO END ALBANIAN DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian Chamber of Deputies passed a provisional budget on Tuesday and rejected a Socialist motion providing for immediate evacuation of Valona, which the Socialist deputies brought forward on Monday night, demanding at the same time that the Ancona rebels should not be punished. Previous to this John Giolitti, the Premier, announced in the Chamber on Monday that the government had sent Baron Aliotti to Albania to discuss the question of peace, and said he had full confidence in a settlement of the question. Mr. Giolitti added that no more troops would be sent to Valona.

COMMUNIST DELEGATES CHOSEN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—A conference, comprising 541 adherents of the Third International from all parts of Switzerland, is being held at Olten. At Tuesday's meeting it was decided to accept the invitation to the second congress of the Third International at Moscow, and two delegates will be selected.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S PLANS

Officials of Line Now In United States Said to Be Seeking Facilities Similar to Those of the Hamburg-American Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—American assistance for rehabilitation of their lines continues apparently to be the policy of German steamship companies. Following the agreement between the Hamburg-American Line and W. A. Harriman & Co., and in line with the apparent policy of the United States Shipping Board, the North German Lloyd Line is now said to be seeking similar facilities. Philip Heineken, director-general of that line; George Seyde, secretary; George Oeding, naval constructor, and Charles Staplefeldt and Max Walters, directors, are now in the United States to negotiate, their arrival following soon after announcement that the United States Mail Steamship Company was negotiating with the North German Lloyd for the use of its piers. Thirteen of the former German liners have been allocated to this company. Francis G. Mayer, president of the company, and Charles von Helmuth, former general agent of the North German Lloyd here, met the officials at the pier. A representative of the Shipping Board was also present.

Mr. Heineken gave out a statement saying that Germany's contribution to international commerce shipping had been misapprehended in Europe, where her achievements in this line were set down to state aid rather than to enterprise and skill, commercial aptitude and energy. He said it was a fact that the German shipping received less support than that of any other nation.

Mr. Heineken's statement frankly reflected the old German jealousy of British sea trade. Obviously he blamed the British for creating what he implied was the false impression that Germany's progress on the sea was caused by state aid. He quoted Lord Pirrie, head of the English shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, as saying recently that in some ways the war had been a godsend to Great Britain, its colonies and the United States; that Germany would in a few years have had control of the shipping industry of the world and that the war had offered those who had been on the right side an opportunity they could not have found any other way to rectify mistakes of generations.

"How can they possibly profit by American competition in shipping?" asked Mr. Heineken. "Germany can cordially welcome the advance of American shipping without 'arrière pensée.'

"Now that the United States has seriously set itself to create a merchant navy commensurate with its international position and commerce, there will be something approaching a state of equilibrium."

One Bid for Leviathan

Company Offers $3,000,000—One Proposal Also for De Kalb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The only bid for the steamship Leviathan, formerly the German Vaterland, received by the United States Shipping Board yesterday was one for $3,000,000 from the United States Mail Steamship Company of New York, which was $1,000,000 less than was offered by the International Mercantile Marine when Judge John Barton Payne, then chairman of the Shipping Board, was enjoined from disposing of the vessel.

The bid stipulated that if the offer was accepted, the Shipping Board was to lend $6,000,000 at 5 per cent interest toward conditioning the ship and also to provide a pier rent free for use during conditioning. The company offered to pay the Shipping Board 25 per cent of the net earnings for 10 years, or until final payment for the vessel was made.

Th Leviathan was built in 1914 and has a gross tonnage of 54,282 with a speed of 23.5 knots an hour.

For the De Kalb, formerly the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the only bid was one for $800,000, by the American Ship and Commerce Corporation of New York. If accepted the vessel would be put on the United States-Germany route.

The board reserved action on both bids.

It was announced yesterday that the so-called "American Marine Insurance Syndicates" have been signed by most of the parties and that at least 50 American companies will participate in the two syndicates open to strictly American companies only, whereas in the remaining syndicate the 50 companies, representing at least two-thirds of the total underwriting capacity, will be supplemented by a number of foreign companies admitted to assume the remaining one-third interest.

This limited foreign interest is confined strictly to American branch offices of alien companies subject to American control.

Rear Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the board, stated that the three syndicates, known as "Syndicates A, B, and C," represented a radical departure in American marine insurance. The new arrangement grew out of the desire of the committee on the merchant marine of the House of Representatives and the United States Shipping Board to encourage and strengthen the American merchant marine, the foreign trade of American merchants, and the American marine insurance business.

BRITISH POLICY FOR PALESTINE STATED

Foreign Secretary Replies to Those Who Oppose Establishment of a Jewish National Home Under British Mandate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday on the Palestine situation revealed considerable anti-Jewish feeling on the part of certain members which was allayed by Earl Curzon's reply. Lord Sydenham asked the government how measures would be taken to safeguard the rights of the immense non-Jewish majority of the population in Palestine, while setting up a national home for the Jewish race, and whether the term "national home" implied the exercise of governmental authority over the whole or over a part of the population of Palestine. He deprecated the Zionists' extraordinarily impolitic policy, in their own interests, of creating alarm among the Muhammadans and Christians. He was followed by Lord Lamington, who stated that the British authorities were accused of having broken faith with the Arabs, and the British position in Palestine, he said, had not been made easier by the extreme Zionists. He considered it unfortunate to send out a man of the Jewish faith, like Sir Herbert Samuel as High Commissioner at the present time.

Earl Curzon, replying for the government, stated that British interest in Palestine had never been, and ought not to be, measured in pounds, shillings and pence. It was historic traditional, religious, and perhaps to some extent a sentimental interest, and the government had not eagerly, but reluctantly accepted the mandate for Palestine. Throughout Lord Sydenham's speech, he said, there was evidence of a strong anti-Jewish feeling, and while it was true that in Palestine much feeling had been roused under the mandate of the League of Nations the British Government was taking steps to insure that the commission should secure that possession and control of the "holy places" should be intrusted to select bodies representative of the several religions concerned.

Sir Herbert Samuel, who would arrive in Palestine in a few days, would make a statement concerning points connected with the civil administration, which had been authorized by the government, and the government felt that no more competent person could be found than Sir Herbert, and while it might be true that he would find himself in difficult circumstances with regard to the Arabs, a great authority on Palestine had told Earl Curzon that after Sir Herbert had been there six months, he would be equally unpopular with the Jews.

Owing to conditions resulting from centuries of Turkish misrule, there was a lot of backway to make up. They wanted a policy of steady progress, of building, irrigation, sanitary conditions, survey of the country, and banking facilities, and they must trust Sir Herbert to carry out the broad ideas of the policy laid down. Lord Sydenham replied that the speech of Earl Curzon would go a long way to allay the fears entertained with regard to the future of Palestine.

BOLSHEVIST PROTEST ON ALAND QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Moscow reports state that George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevist Foreign Commissary, has addressed a protest to the allied governments, and has also communicated with the Swedish and Finnish Governments, that the question of the transfer of the Aland Islands is taking place without the participation of the Russian Government and reminding them that no treaty resolution exists by which the sovereign rights of the Russian republic over the Aland Islands has been abolished. The Foreign Commissary further declares that no decision undertaken without participation of the Soviet Government will be considered valid by the latter, and that any existing agreement in this direction is a breach of the sovereign rights of the Russian Soviet Republic.

LABOR ELECTION SUCCESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COLNE, England (Wednesday)—The Nelson and Colne by-election result was declared on Wednesday, the result being as follows: Mr. Graham, Labor candidate, 14,134; F. N. Wainwright, Coalition Unionist, 8,577, and Russell Rea, Independent Liberal, 5805. At the general election in December, 1918, Capt. A. Smith, Labor leader, headed the poll with 14,075 votes. The Labor majority has been increased by over 100 votes.

ALLIED COUNCIL TO MEET MR. KRASSIN

Bolshevist Delegate Will Appear Before Committee of Supreme Economic Council — Anglo-Russian Meeting Is Held

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, and Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, had another meeting with Leonid Krassin, the Bolshevist representative, on Tuesday afternoon, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. Mr. Krassin presented the replies which he had received from Nicholas Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, which, it is understood, were counter-proposals to the questions asked by the Prime Minister at a previous meeting with Mr. Krassin.

While little progress was made, negotiations are not by any means broken off, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in authoritative quarters, as has been reported, and further discussions are to take place.

Disparity between Mr. Lenine's promises regarding Persia and the fact that, according to Prince Firouse, the Persian Foreign Minister, Bolsheviki are still active on the Persian coast of the Caspian Sea, was dealt with frankly by the Prime Minister, who insisted, it is said, that modifications of the Soviet attitude in regard to prisoners of war and also the situation in Persia must be indicated so that future negotiations may not be influenced thereby.

The meeting adjourned after 7 o'clock, and it has been arranged that Mr. Krassin and his associates will meet the permanent committee of the Supreme Economic Council on Wednesday.

Bolshevist Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Russian wireless reports quote a Bolshevist military communiqué as follows:

"In the Mozyr region, after fierce fighting, our troops have occupied several villages from six to ten miles east of Mozyr, capturing prisoners and machine guns. In the Sarny direction, after fighting, our troops have occupied a series of villages. We captured many prisoners and trophies.

"In the Staro Konstantinov direction the enemy has been driven by our cavalry from occupied villages. Severe losses were inflicted upon him. We captured prisoners and trophies and several hundreds of Poles were cut down.

"In the Berdiansk direction our troops are driving back the enemy toward the River Sbetotchnaia."

Counter-Revolution Rumors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The special correspondent of the "Berlingske Tidende" at Kovno reports that there have been many rumors lately concerning a great concentration of troops around Königsberg, apparently with a view to carrying out a new counter-revolutionary attack on Soviet Russia, the main leader of which is reported to be the famous politician, Mr. Gutchkov, who is supposed to have organized the movement and collected enormous sums throughout Europe for Sweden.

It is stated that he collected upward of 1,000,000,000 marks from Russians who had sought refuge there. His army is said to number 60,000 men, well armed and equipped, many of whom belonged to Colonel Bermondt's army, and that he counts upon doubling this number in a very short time, the plan being to make a double attack on Russia through Lithuania and Livonia.

General Wrangel's Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Wireless messages from Moscow state that there is documentary evidence establishing an association between General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevist leader, and Hetman Makhno. Officers have been captured who were traveling from General Wrangel to Hetman Makhno to negotiate a resumption of joint hostilities against Soviet Russia. A courier from Hetman Makhno to General Wrangel has also been detained.

MEXICAN ENVOY AT STATE DEPARTMENT

First of Series of Exchanges With the United States Officials—Claims for Recognition are to Be Given Full Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Fernando Iglesias Calderon, Mexican High Commissioner to the United States, visited the State Department yesterday for a preliminary conference with Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, which continued for about six minutes. The meeting was the first of a series of exchanges of views, and it is understood that the State Department will give full consideration to Mexican claims for recognition.

The United States Embassy in Mexico City informed the State Department yesterday that Gen. Carlos Osuna had rebelled in the State of Tamaulipas, but press dispatches indicated that the movement had been crushed.

The Embassy reported also that some peons had admitted, in the Puebla criminal court, having given false testimony in the case of William O. Jenkins, a former United States consular agent. Their previous testimony had implicated him in his alleged abduction by a bandit leader. The peons said that they had been obliged to testify falsely, having been threatened by officials. The bandit, who is now a general, admitted to the court that he was responsible for the capture of Mr. Jenkins, according to this report.

According to officials of the de facto government in this city, an effort is being made to increase agricultural production by a decree to the effect that the cultivation of arable land is a public utility and that the nation shall have the right at all times, where arable land is not in use and its produce is needed, to turn it over temporarily to persons who will cultivate it. Any lands which, after specified dates, are not prepared for crop raising, are to be held at the disposal of municipalities.

Telegraphic money order service will be resumed in Mexico on July 4, it is announced, and several permits have been granted for drilling oil wells and other business enterprises.

Maladministration of Mexican naval affairs under the Carranza administration is alleged by the new government. It is asserted that 6,000,000 pesos were spent without any adequate results, and that the ships purchased were obsolete and were sold to the government at prices much in excess of their value.

The consul at Mazatlan, Sinaloa, reported that Gen. Alvaro Obregon was received there by an enthusiastic crowd when he arrived aboard the warship Guerrero.

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MR. McADOO LEADS THE NOMINEES AT SAN FRANCISCO

Platform Will Approve Course of President on Treaty—Liquor Plank "Slightly Moist"—Protest Against Unit Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—By the evening of Wednesday the Democratic national convention was gathering speed, the machinery was well under way, and, with the candidates placed in nomination and the assembled democracy ready to receive the party platform, events were fast driving forward.

The sideshow presented at the Auditorium during the nomination speeches partook of the usual circus-like effects in its good-humored comedy, but gave not a cue to or intimation of the great issues pending before the convention.

As usual, the candidates with the best-organized headquarters, the largest aggregations of boosters, the most skillful cheer leaders and the largest assortment of noise-making instruments, staged the longest and loudest demonstrations. Thus, as applause-getters, A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, and James E. Cox, Governor of Ohio, led the pack of trailers. All this was a gallery show, however, and revealed not at all the trends and tendencies of conflicting currents.

Mr. McAdoo "Drafted"

An exhibition of McAdoo sentiment in the convention was afforded when Dr. Burris Jenkins appeared on the speakers' platform after roll call had reached Missouri. Loud and enthusiastic ovation greeted Dr. Jenkins, whose purpose was by this time well known to the delegates and public.

"I had intended," declared Dr. Jenkins, "to make an address presenting a candidate to this convention, but on account of insistent requests from him that his name should not be presented in a speech, I have decided not to —"

At this point loud cries of "Make your speech!" came from the floor and the gallery.

The speaker continued: "but I am sure from the spirit manifested in my delegation and in this convention that we shall draft him for the service of the country, and furthermore we will know that if drafted he will accept the nomination, and any rumors or telegrams supposed to have been received by me or anyone else, now or in the future, denying that he will accept the nomination, are falsehoods perpetrated by the enemies of our party. I therefore place in nomination William G. McAdoo."

This was the signal for a prolonged demonstration that had all the appearance of spontaneity. The idea presented of drafting a man for the service of the country was more effective by far than a labored address would have been.

The development of most importance at the Auditorium was the reversal of the decision of the supporters of William G. McAdoo not to place him in formal nomination. Plans were changed at the last moment for tactical reasons and not because of any fundamental changes in the situation relative to the belief as to the receptivity of the candidate. All the effect of a nominating speech was secured when Dr. Burris Jenkins of Kansas City informed the convention of the change of plans, declaring at the same time that Mr. McAdoo would abide by the decision of the convention.

It was not in the Auditorium proper, but at the secret conferences of leaders of various groups that the cues and watchwords that are molding the outcome of the convention were passed. The real fight of the day was in progress in the small room of the select committee of nine mobilized by the Administration leaders to formulate a platform for the party.

"Slightly Moist" Provision

As the day wore on, and rumors of the character of certain planks leaked out, one could hear mutterings of the storm that was expected to break when the selected platform-makers submitted their work to the full committee on resolutions at 7:30 last evening.

Early in the day it was learned that the platform committee had precipitated a fight of first dimensions on the liquor plank, that it had shown an inclination to trim, that it was "slightly moist." The degree could not be ascertained, but the battle will be really waged in the full committee, William Jennings Bryan, delegate from Nebraska, having declared early in the morning that he was ready for a finish fight, both in the committee and on the floor of the convention if need be.

"I am a member of the Resolutions Committee but not one of the sacred nine," said Mr. Bryan. "They know that this issue cannot be settled in committee room."

Decisive Considerations

The plank that the subcommittee was said to have tentatively put forward recited that the Democratic Party had always stood for law and order, that it favors enforcement of all existing laws, but that it also favors the enactment of such laws as will prevent vexatious interference with "personal liberty."

It is matter of common knowledge that there are certain elements in the

convention, including Tammany, that would support the administration program for a moistening pad of small dimensions in the platform. The inclination of certain leaders close to the center of things would naturally be to bargain for support, but then, as repeatedly stated, "this convention is a dry convention."

Two considerations will determine the Democratic platform: First, it must be an indorsement of the record of the party and therefore square with the views of President Wilson on issues which he regards as fundamental; second, the framing of other planks along lines that will gather into the party all possible elements of strength and support is the other consideration that is so close to the hearts of the platform makers.

There were rather ominous murmurs on the League plank that was being worked out by the special experts of the subcommittee. The group of 23 Senators that voted for ratification with reservations made intimations that any plank adopted must take cognizance of the position they had taken.

League of Nations Plank

The subcommittee has tentatively agreed upon a League of Nations plank that follows in a general way the plank in the Virginia State platform, which President Wilson approved. Some changes and additions have been made to the Virginia plank, however. As tentatively agreed upon, the League of Nations plank which the convention will be asked by the administration leader to adopt, approves the course of President Wilson in endeavoring to secure a league of nations, arraigns Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, for opposing the League covenant as presented to the Senate by the President, and declares that there is no necessity for any reservation to Article X or any other important provision of the League covenant, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States, it is recited, fully protects American rights and institutions.

When it became known that the subcommittee had decided to report such a plank on the League of Nations, Atlee Pomerene, United States Senator from Ohio, and one of the groups of 23, opened a fight against it at a meeting of the full Resolutions Committee.

The platform as framed by the subcommittee was to be placed before the full committee of 7:30 last evening. An all-night session was expected, the attempt of the Administration leaders being to smooth out as many differences as possible and narrow down the issues on which the opposition will resort to on the floor of the convention.

Standing of Candidates

So far as candidates were concerned it was still Mr. McAdoo against the field. Efforts of the opposition to consolidate their forces by whittling them down to the minimum that would stand by and keep control of more than one-third to block the nomination, were declared to have been brought to fruition, but claims were discounted.

As on the first day of the convention the outstanding feature was that the former secretary of the treasury was still in the lead and far ahead of his nearest rival for the honor of the nomination.

The line of attack developed against him, blazoned in large type in the press, namely the Wilson connection. The "crown prince" myth, had some little effect but failed to bring the advance to a standstill.

There is no disposition among the delegates to overlook what they believe to be their best opportunities of winning the election for the mere reason that William G. McAdoo is related by marriage to Woodrow Wilson. It is clear that it is the availability of the candidate rather than the question of relationship that weighs with a convention, whose road to success is to take steps to keep the Democratic Party in power.

Anti-McAdoo Combine's Claim

The forces that are trying to effect a combine against Mr. McAdoo's nomination claim that they have 412 votes that will stand out against him to the last. The weakness of this calculation is that these forces have no common objective in the larger sense. The managers of Governor Cox's campaign are willing to combine with Tammany and leaders of states like Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, but they are up against the fact that they have no candidate to offer as a real rallying point.

Besides, it is a foregone conclusion that the unit rule will break down. Independents in the New York delegations will appeal against it; the chair is expected to sustain it, and the convention to abide by the decision of the chair. This will mean that, even in the New York delegation, Mr. McAdoo will get upward of 20 votes on the very early ballots.

The great grievance against Mr. McAdoo is that in the distribution of the patronage he overlooked state Democratic leaders, who have now old scores to settle, but who, on a showdown, are not unwilling to make bargains.

At the moment Mr. Palmer is considered out of the race, Governor Cox is slightly stronger, but not regarded as having much of a show. William G. McAdoo or a "dark horse," is the general sentiment, but it is on the former Secretary of the Treasury that attention is for the present being concentrated. Mr. McAdoo would be weaker, it is said, if there was a Harding in the Democratic camp. It is still McAdoo against the field.

Mr. Bryan's Ambition

He Hopes "to Gain Distinction as a Reviser of Platforms"

SAN FRANCISCO, California—W. J. Bryan, speaking at a breakfast gathering yesterday, expressed his dissatisfaction with the wet and dry situation before the resolutions committee, and said that he expected to fight in the convention, and "hoped to gain distinction as a reviser of platforms."

"I have no hope of glory as the writer of the Democratic platform," he said. "I am a member of the resolutions committee, but not one of the sacred nine. But I tell you that they know now that this issue cannot be settled in the committee room.

"It takes only one man to bring in a minority report, and there is that one man on the resolutions committee. I came here a delegate from Nebraska, to take the case before the thousand other delegates assembled here, and let them answer.

"I came here to do what I can for people, not to see what I can get people to do for me. If I can help this world to banish alcohol and after that to banish war, no office, no presidency can offer the honors that will be mine.

"The Bible says that 'One, with God, shall chase a thousand,' and that's

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood, New York

Carter Glass,

Senator from Virginia, chairman of the Resolutions Committee

about the number I have to fight. It says that 'two shall put 10,000 to flight,' and I am looking for the other man."

Speaking of candidates, Mr. Bryan said he had made no choice nor indorsed any aspirant. If the convention ever reached a point where it sought his advice or suggestion, he added, "I could name dozens of Democrats worthy to sit in the White House."

On the suffrage question he said he hoped that Tennessee would ratify the national suffrage amendment "before the platform is adopted."

"I want to take those 26,000,000 women's votes," he said, "and defy the wets."

Break in Unit Rule

How the Change Was Brought About Told by George R. Lunn

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The action of the rules committee in freeing the New York delegates from the unit rule established a precedent and is considered one of the most important parliamentary decisions of the convention, which, by preventing the New York delegation from being voted as a unit, may have a big part in determining the nomination.

George R. Lunn, Mayor of Schenectady, New York, who led the fight which resulted in the national convention breaking the unit rule as applied to New York and liberating the delegates to vote as individuals, spoke as follows on the change:

"The unit rule had held sway since 1876 with one unsuccessful attempt to break it. Last May a meeting was called at Albany of the New York State delegates and alternates at which time I introduced a resolution repudiating the unit rule, whereby the majority deprive the minority of the opportunity of voting in accord with the will of their constituents.

"The resolution was defeated, many delegates believing they were bound by a unit rule action taken at an unofficial convention held in February. This entirely unofficial convention assumed the right to bind delegates who were to be nominated and elected by the people themselves the following April. This was an attempt completely to nullify the direct primary law of New York State.

"Yesterday the rules committee gave a hearing on the resolution which would free from the operation of a unit rule the delegates from New York and all other states similarly situated, with the result that I recommended favorably to the convention the resolution whereby the unit rule is held valid except in states where mandatory legislation provides for the election of delegates by the people with congressional districts as the basis of representation. The action of the convention leaves New York delegates free."

Women's Platform Before Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National League of Women Voters' platform, which was presented to the Republican Party at its convention in Chicago, and is now being put before the Democratic convention, will also be laid before the conventions of the Labor Party and the Committee of Forty-Eight in Chicago early this month.

The league has chosen Cleveland, Ohio, as the scene of its first convention, which will be held next spring.

Southern Labor Threatens to Bolt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia — Unless the Democratic Party in national convention deals justly and favorably with requests for planks made by Labor, the Labor vote of the South will not be cast for that party as heretofore, thus breaking the "Solid South," it is declared in resolutions unanimously adopted at a conference here of representatives of seven railroad crafts: Shops, carmen, machinists, electricians, boilermakers, sheet metal workers and stationary engineers. The resolutions were forwarded to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, now at San Francisco, who is requested to transmit them to the committee on resolutions.

Anti-Profiteering Plank Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Action to prevent the hoarding and destruction of food products is asked for in a message sent to the chairman of the committee on resolutions at the Democratic national convention in San Francisco by a committee of the Anti-Profiteering League of America. A plank was proposed reading in part as follows:

"We stand for immediate action to curb profiteers and profiteering in the necessaries of life, by means of aggressive prosecution and all prospective legislation and educational measures. We especially demand action that will prevent the hoarding and unlawful and willful destruction of food products and the punishment of those guilty of these acts. We condemn all forms of extortion by producers, distributors, or other dealers in essentials; and we will use all legitimate means to correct such evils; also to the greatest practicable extent reduce the distance between the producer and consumer."

RESUMPTION URGED OF RULE BY PARTY

Announcement Is Made by the Republican Candidate for President After Conference With His Associate on Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To bring the country back under party rule instead of under personal government is the line to be adopted for the Republican campaign, Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States, yesterday, announced after he and Calvin Coolidge, candidate for the vice-presidency, had talked over political conditions and the part that they were to play in the campaign. Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was with them part of the time and approved of this announcement.

Senator Harding was stirred to assert himself because of the published statements of Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania that the "porch campaign" was a thing of the past and expressed himself in favor of "a swing around the circle" method of campaigning.

"I have not seen Senator Penrose personally," Senator Harding said, "but I am not surprised that there is a difference of opinion regarding the method of campaigning. I would feel bad if we all thought alike.

"Senator Penrose recognizes that the modern methods of transportation make a swing around the circle easy. On the other hand, the country is calling for deliberate utterances, and that is why the front porch method appeals so strongly to me."

Mr. Hays said:

"I have nothing to say except that I am as happy as can be about the quality of the ticket.

"This is an unusual thing to have two such distinguished candidates together. I regard it as an omen of cooperation such as we have not seen much of in the government recently. This reaches far."

This was the first meeting of Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge since the nominations were made in Chicago. Senator Harding said in regard to the conference:

"We have agreed that we will back the campaign on an appeal to restore party government as a substitute for personal government. The Governor and I have each served as lieutenant-governors in our States, and we both have learned from experience how possible it is for the second official in a state to be a helpful party in a party administration. I think the Vice-President should be more than a mere substitute-in-waiting.

"In reestablishing coordination between the executive office and the Senate the Vice-President can and ought to play a big part, and I have been telling Governor Coolidge how much I wish him to be not only a participant in the campaign, but how much I wish him to be a helpful part of a Republican administration. The country needs the counsel and the becoming participation in the government of such men as Governor Coolidge."

Governor Coolidge, in his statement, said:

"It is not a new experience for me to campaign with Senator Harding. We have been campaigning in Massachusetts together for years. I suppose he is better known to me than any other member of the Senate outside our State.

"I am here to cooperate with my associate. We have many problems ahead. Many men have many remedies. The best remedy is the observance of the Constitution and laws, not their enforcement, mind you. I am not now speaking of that. Of course, the Government will enforce the laws. That is far from enough. There must be a return of public opinion toward a self-control by the people, toward a great and overmastering desire to observe the law. When that is done the other problems will fall away, there will be peace, prosperity and progress."

RIFLE PLANT CLOSED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Eddystone Rifle Plant, on the Delaware River near this city, which claimed a record during the war in turning out more than 1,000,000 rifles, was closed yesterday.

NAMES PRESENTED FOR PRESIDENCY

Fitness of Ten Candidates Set Forth in Nominating Speeches at the Democratic Convention in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The names of ten men were placed in nomination for the presidency of the United States at the Democratic national convention yesterday. Dr. Burris Jenkins did not deliver his prepared address nominating William G. McAdoo, but put the latter's name before the convention in a few terse sentences. The nominating speeches follow in summarized form.

William G. McAdoo

William G. McAdoo was placed in nomination for the presidency in one of the shortest nominating speeches on record by Dr. Burris Jenkins, of Kansas City. Dr. Jenkins told the convention that he had intended to make a nomination speech for Mr. McAdoo, but "on account of persistent and in-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Paul Thompson, New York

William G. McAdoo,

Whose name has been presented for the presidency

sistent requests from him that his name not be presented in a speech, I have decided not to do so. I am sure that from the spirit manifested in my delegation and in this convention that we shall draft him for the service of the country. We know that if so drafted he will accept the nomination, and any rumors of telegrams supposed to have been received denying that he would accept the nomination are falsehoods perpetrated by the enemies of our party. I, therefore, place in nomination William G. McAdoo."

Robert L. Owen

Described as a man whose record would appeal to the women voters, the business interests, the farmers, the laboring men, and to all lovers of popular government, Robert L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma, was placed in nomination by D. Haden Linebaugh of Muskogee.

Mr. Linebaugh declared that the need of the hour was "a candidate whose record and whose character will inspire the confidence of progressive-thinking, forward-looking men and women, without regard to past party affiliations.

"We present you a candidate who was the chosen leader of the woman

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Robert L. Owen,

Senator from Oklahoma, candidate for presidency

suffrage forces in his State; a man who has been the faithful champion of prohibition in his own State and throughout the nation; a man who has proven beyond doubt his attachment and fidelity to sound principles of government; a man who has been a faithful leader and supporter of the great legislative program of democracy.

"We offer you a great Democrat, an old Virginian Democrat, born and reared in the Old Dominion. A western Democrat who for 30 years has been the acknowledged leader of the democracy of Oklahoma. A man who would make a people's President."

James W. Gerard

Praising President Wilson's attitude on the Peace Treaty, and terming Senator Lodge's keynote speech at the Republican convention at Chicago "a mere hymn of hate," U. S. G. Cherry of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, placed the name of James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, in nomination for the presidency.

Mr. Cherry pleaded for the nomination of a safe and sane man, a quiet man, but one of clear vision; a man who has been tried in the great furnace of the times, and he claimed that James W. Gerard had all these qualities. Said he:

"In behalf of the great State of South Dakota, and in pursuance of the Democratic presidential primary in that State, I nominate for President of the United States, James W. Gerard of New York."

Homer S. Cummings

John F. Crosby, formerly United States District Attorney for Connecticut, and now special assistant Attorney-General of the United States, placing Homer S. Cummings in nomination for President, said in part:

"Connecticut offers as her candidate for President of the United States one of her most distinguished sons. He already belongs to the democracy of the Nation. How brilliantly he has discharged his trust as chairman of the Democratic National Committee you can all testify.

"Never a seeker after public office, he none the less has held his great talents always at the service of his country. In politics he is emphatically progressive. Through the last quarter of a century he has fought valiantly for every great reform that marks a milestone in the vitalizing process by which Democracy's ideals have been promoted and the purity of popular government preserved.

"Connecticut offers you today the masterful and penetrating mind, the deep, broad learning, the splendid poise, the eloquent tongue, the clean heart, the noble vision of a great American and a great Democrat—Homer S. Cummings."

Gilbert M. Hitchcock

"The Democratic Party must stand or fall upon the record made by the Wilson Administration," said A. C. Shallenberger, former Governor of Nebraska, in nominating as a candidate for the presidential nomination United States Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska.

"We have no other political asset," declared Mr. Shallenberger. "Without it we are bankrupt. That administration waged a world war and won it gloriously. And when the President signed the Peace Treaty at Paris, America had stepped into the leadership of the world. American democracy was triumphant and her edicts were accepted as the law of nations. But a Republican senate has already lost for us all that the statesmanship of the President achieved and the soldiers won for us upon the field of battle.

"The man who occupies the Presidency for the next four years is bound

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington, District of Columbia

Gilbert M. Hitchcock,

Senator from Nebraska, candidate for presidency

to be faced with a tremendous task, but our man is equal to the job. And I am authorized by the Democrats of Nebraska to offer to this convention as our candidate for the high office of President of the United States the name of our senior United States Senator. That distinguished Democrat, that sterling statesman, that loyal American citizen, that brave defender of American Democracy in the Senate of the United States, Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska."

A. Mitchell Palmer

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, was nominated for the Democratic presidential candidacy by John H. Bigelow of Hazelton, Pennsylvania.

"True Americanism must be on guard," Mr. Bigelow said. "No foe within and no enemy without must impair it or diminish it. The hosts that we sent abroad in the years of our great conflict performed their prodigies of valor and wrought their noble conquests to the eternal glory of the country. By their force and by their prowess the mightiest menace to the world's democracy was subdued. The militant spirits brooding over the bloody battlefields of France and Flanders were conquered. But the menaces to free government were not banished. They still rear the hydra-head of anarchy and revolution. Some gather in the silences of the night within the gates of secrecy. Others take up the venal pen or by the art of speech spread their pernicious doctrines. They prey upon ignorance and long-established hatred of every form of government.

"The dangers are not distant; the fears are not mere fancy. They are living, breathing things and always pregnant with disaster. Therefore, your candidate must be more than the mere mouthpiece of your policies. He must be the embodiment of your freedom and the exemplar of your liberties. He must be the intrepid defender of your institutions, a courageous crusader in the cause of law and order. Above all, he must be the ardent advocate of Americanism; and the democracy of Pennsylvania has commanded me to present to you his candidacy.

"I see the humble citizens who worship their government. I see the worthy sons of those noble sires that sleep in a hundred battlefields hallowed by their blood. I see the grim determination that pervades them as they resolve that this nation shall not perish. I see them following a shining helmet emblazoned with the light of liberty and adorned by the oriflamme of right. A new Navarre is on the field. His lance is that of law; his shield is that of justice; and democracy again triumphs, led and inspired by Pennsylvania's noblest product whom I now name for the President of these United States—A. Mitchell Palmer."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing, Washington, District of Columbia

A. Mitchell Palmer,

Attorney-General of United States, candidate for presidency

Edwin T. Meredith

Edwin T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, was placed in nomination for President by Claude R. Porter, of Centerville, Iowa, as a man who "would bring to the high office of President qualities that would make the success of the administration an unfailing certainty."

"Much for the weal or woe of generations to come will depend upon the leader chosen here," declared Mr. Porter. "Out of turmoil and tribulations of the recent past, new conditions have arisen. Old nations are passing and new ones are arising. Unsolved industrial, economic and social problems are pressing fast upon us for solution. The four years just before us are certain to be crowded with events of the first magnitude and to call for statesmanship of the highest quality. The responsibility resting upon this convention is great.

"The democracy of Iowa is deeply appreciative of all this and has a candidate it desires to present to this convention, not for your applause, but for your calm consideration, feeling assured that you can in no way avoid being impressed with his availability."

Mr. Porter reviewed briefly the work of the Democratic Party and of President Wilson's Administration and criticized the Republican Senate for its failure to ratify the Peace Treaty.

Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio

"With Gov. James M. Cox as your candidate, Ohio is Democratic, and with Ohio Democratic, victory is yours," declared Judge James G. Johnson, of Springfield, Ohio, in formally presenting Governor Cox's name for the Presidency.

"The election this year will fix the status of America for a generation," said Judge Johnson. "The Democratic Party needs a candidate who looks forward with courage and capacity to grasp the opportunities and to meet the difficulties and dangers to come. He must know the beginnings and the reasons for the Republic. He must know its spirit; and the spirit of the wise men who founded it. The great State, of which I have spoken, presents a man who has these qualities in full and rounded measure. His strength is not the passing fancy of a mere turn on the political board. It is the solid strength and power that is slowly fixed in the judgment of the people after actual performance and service. For eight years he has been under the searchlight in our State. In each of the years new problems were met, new difficulties encountered, new demands made upon his tireless industry and upon the resources of his leadership and statesmanship. He has constantly grown with the severity of the test. At every crisis and at every new trial, he has developed a splendid reserve force and capacity.

"For a half century Ohio was normally Republican, but three times this man has been elected Governor of the Buckeye State. The last time he was the only man on the Democratic ticket who was elected and he is stronger now. I doubt if there are many instances in which a chief executive has made the sure and steady advance in the confidence and esteem and ripened judgment of his fellow-citizens of all classes that this man has made in Ohio. His real genius for executive duty and his record of accomplishment has increased his popularity and strength far beyond the power of our opponents to overcome."

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York

Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, was placed in nomination by W. Bourke Cockran. Eulogizing Governor Smith as one whose life and character offered "in itself a perfect platform," Mr. Cockran said: "We have a great leadership, one of the greatest the world has ever known. The war was undertaken to make the world safe for democracy, and the result has been to spread democracy through the world. Democracy means opportunity, and equal opportunity for all. I nominate here today a man who personifies democracy, a man who has risen from a peddler's wagon to the governorship of the great State of New York and he has never lost a single one of the friends he has gained since his youth. He is know to everyone, high or low, as Al Smith."

Edward I. Edwards

In placing Edward I. Edwards, Governor of New Jersey, in nomination for the presidential nomination, Charles F. X. O'Brien, of Jersey City, urged that there be "a return and adherence to the first principles of government," and that the people be given a direct voice in deciding the prohibition question.

"We are fully cognizant," said Mr. O'Brien, "that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is the law of the land and strict obedience to the mandate of our highest court is the demand of the Democratic Party; but the voice of the people has not yet been heard on this tremendously vital issue. We feel that the American people have been defrauded of a treasured right and we propose to undo the wrong by the installation of a Congress and a President who will protect and not destroy popular government.

"We believe that this question of prohibition, when it is put to the actual test, will just as readily find a hearty repudiation through the same measures that thoughtlessly and wantonly moved its inception. Therein lies not only the great opportunity of the Democratic Party, but the paramount supreme duty of this convention is to decide whether self-determination in our own governmental affairs is to be denied or our inherent natural rights are to find their greatest enjoyment in the exercise of personal liberty."

Reviewing Governor Edwards' official record, Mr. O'Brien said that as state comptroller he had placed the finances of New Jersey on as sound a basis as those of any state in the Union and that then as state Senator he began "the great work of his career, the task of 'combating from without the State the forces that attempted to take away our natural rights, and from within the forces of dishonest organized wealth that had come to be regarded as the almost dominant factor in its governmental affairs."

"In these two vital issues," said Mr. O'Brien, "he pleaded the public cause so forcibly and stirringly that the people were convinced of his fearlessness, his integrity and his ability, and they not only proclaimed him Governor but hailed him with greater honors yet to come."

TROOPS READY FOR NEW ORLEANS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Gen. W. C. Lewis, with two companies of soldiers, has been ordered here from Camp Pike to take command in case a strike among 3000 employees of the New Orleans Railway and Light Company should develop. He will be assisted by Maj. J. P. Sinclair and his soldiers now at Jackson Barracks here. Rufus P. Foster, judge of the Federal District Court here, said last night that the federal government would take charge of the situation inasmuch as the company is in the hands of a federal receiver.

WORK CENTRALIZED ON WAR CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a part of the readjustment plan the Secretary of War has directed that the War Department board of appraisers and the War Department board of contract adjustment be dissolved on July 1, 1920, the jurisdiction, functions, bureaux, personnel, pending cases, records, and property of these two boards to be transferred to the War Department claims board. The claims board will organize an appraisal section and an appeal section for the purpose of handling its new duties. It will be under the Assistant Secretary of War.

COOPERATIVE GRAIN ELEVATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Many of the farmers of South Dakota are unusually progressive and at present conduct grain elevators in scores of the towns of the State, these being conducted on a cooperative basis, the farmer stockholders receiving the profits in the form of annual dividends. One at Gregory, in the extreme southern part of South Dakota, during the past year transacted a business aggregating $862,000. A 10 per cent dividend was declared on the capital stock of the company.

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THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea;
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Melbourne Place, London

The overseas dominions a few years ago were not really familiar to London, the heart of the Empire. Today all this is changed, partly as a result of their war records. This change is shown in London street nomenclature. Australian Avenue and Colonial Avenue have long been in existence, but as these thoroughfares are off the beaten track their names have not conveyed much in sentiment or anything else to Londoners. Australia House, one of the finest buildings in the metropolis, constructed mostly from Australian material, is now a landmark in London. Its position in the Strand opposite a famous church has helped to attract all and sundry; more than this, the prospect of the city from the roof almost passes description. In all seasons visitors from far-off lands show their interest in seeking permission to enjoy the vista offered. Today there is yet another change. Melbourne Place, a small but not unimportant highway, is now open to traffic for the first time. It divides Australia House from what will one day be known as Bush House.

The name Melbourne Place was suggested to the London County Council by a former premier of Victoria, with the object of identifying this part of London's best known thoroughfare with the overseas dominions. Melbourne Place commemorates the capital of Victoria, where the federal Parliament is domiciled, which, in its turn, was named after Lord Melbourne, Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister.

Needlework

Although United States Consul Goodier, writing home from Palma de Mallorca, omits this pleasant musical detail, one likes to think that the needlewomen of that ancient Mediterranean island are singing over their embroidery. In the homes of the island about 3500 women are plying their needles, and they have good reason to sing as they work, for the war is over, their industry again flourishing, and the markets for their needlework in the great world outside the island are rapidly being recovered.

So far little of their handiwork goes directly to the United States, but for years past many American women have been wearing garments embroidered in Mallorca, and many American families using the product of these deft fingers on domestic linen.

A Glimpse of Tolstoy

A little book recently published in Petrograd probably answers more demand on the part of the public than most of the thousands that authors and publishers furnish of their own sweet wills. It is Maxim Gorky's "Reminiscences of Leo Tolstoy." Devoted Tolstoyans all over the world have been hoping that the Russian author most entitled to succeed their hero would give them some account of his acquaintance with the author of "War and Peace." Gorky says: "Tolstoy frequently had prolonged conversations with me; when he lived in Gaspra, Crimea, I often went to see him, and he also was glad to visit me. I have read his books with care and love—it seems to me, I have a right to express my thoughts of him. Even if they should be uncommon, and differ greatly from the general attitude toward him, I know as well as anyone that there is no man who more than he merits the name of genius, that there is no man more complex, contradictory—and yet beautiful all the time, indeed, in everything. Beautiful in some special, broad and undefinable way. There is something in him which has always aroused in me a desire to shout for all and everybody: see what a wonderful man lives among us!"

A Remarkable Manufactory

One might very likely well travel the 70 miles from Rome to Terni to see the waterfalls, but just now they have an interest apart from scenery in that the Italian Government has granted a concession for the power use of the falls to an enterprising American who has also taken over a plant in which the government was making war matériel and turned it into a factory for the manufacture of ammonia for the use of Italian farmers. A secret method obtains the ammonia from hydrogen after the power of the falls has created the electric energy necessary to decompose air into hydrogen and oxygen, and the process has passed beyond the stage of experiment, for the product is already being marketed on a paying basis. Hardly another product could just now be more valuable to Italian agriculture. The population has outrun the food supply, the necessity of buying grain in the United States and Argentina is an economic weakness that can only be counteracted by a greater productivity at home, and here again productivity is handicapped by the necessity of importing nitrates. If the mountain torrents can be harnessed, as has now happened at Terni, and set to manufacturing ammonia, the result promises the Italian farmers a fertilizer as valuable as the nitrates brought many thousands of miles from Chile, and at only about half the cost. The American at Terni seems to have proved that it can be done: and in so doing he has established a remarkable manufactory. Water is its only fuel, and air and electricity its raw materials. The plant, moreover, is only in its beginning, and altogether the falls at Terni are said to be capable of generating at least 150,000 horsepower, of which only 800 are now being employed.

An Historic Building

In the older part of the city of Kingston, Canada, is a small frame house which was occupied by Governor Simcoe in 1792-93 immediately after his arrival in Canada. Here he composed the proclamation calling the first Parliament of Upper Canada (now Ontario) to meet in the summer at Newark (now Niagara). In that Parliament he not only laid the ground work of government but planned liberally for religious and educational work. The small "government house" has been modernized a bit by a cheap porch, but is still primitive as well as eloquent in historic interest.

Speed

The reopening of the motor track at Brooklands, Surrey, England, attracted a great crowd not only for the interest taken in cars, but because Weybridge is an easy distance from London, and Brooklands lies between Weybridge and Byfleet, among some of the loveliest country in the land. The motor course is an oval and the slope of the track so steep in places that the cars appear to be traveling on their side, looking like flies on the wall. To realize what it means by cars traveling two miles a minute, a writer in The London Sunday Times says it is necessary to be right up close to them. Two miles a minute! A few lines below this observation is a paragraph from the same paper 90 years ago exactly:

"In Portland Place on Tuesday evening, a steam carriage made its way without any perceptible impulse. There was neither smoke nor noise, the carriage seemed to move by its own volition, passing by horses without giving them the least alarm. The pace was varied from five to twelve miles an hour at pleasure. The Paddington omnibuses and the stage drivers as well as the hackney coachmen seem to regard the vehicle with anything but pleasant feelings."

A Bird-Lover

An old letter, signed Æliza Brightwen, brings back a picture of tranquil happiness enjoyed by the English author of "Wild Nature Won by Kindness" at the end of the last century, among her flowers, her meadows and woods, and her bird and animal friends. Asked to give an account of how she wrote her books about birds, she replies: "I have always had singular love of animals and birds and a certain skill, I suppose, in persuading their fluttering hearts to beat less wildly in response to affection.

"Success in taming wild creatures arises, I believe, not so much from any inborn gift as from a carefully cultivated habit of extreme gentleness and quietude; almost every living thing will yield its affection to those who supply it with suitable food and treat it with unvarying kindness.

"If I am to say where I wrote my books then—in a large rambling house, quite close to London, but buried in gardens and woods that are surrounded by a wild and sequestered common. Under a tulip tree upon my lawn, on the flowery meadows that descend to a little lilied lake within a secret sanctum that the branches of my old fir trees darken, under the yew tree where my nuthatches flit, and my squirrels chatter, in a home of deep peace, though its blue sky southward is sometimes brownish with the nearness of London, the pages were written and tremulously sent forth to a world of unknown friends."

Fudge and Meg

There is a good deal to say about the humble half-penny, more than anyone would think until they begin to study the correspondence in a London newspaper (The Daily Express) where information has been pouring in about the various terms used for coins. Not only has the half-penny been identified with the "meg" or as one writer calls it a "make," but a farthing is known in Ireland as a "fudge," one penny as a "wing," the three-penny piece as a "joey"—a shilling is not only a "bob," but a Brummagem cancory—and London children are wont to call half-pennies "mouldies."

Another name for a "fudge" is "cod" which with "thrum" three-penny piece, and "deuce" two-pence are traced to Latin or French derivaties, cod being four quarters, a fourth part, thrum from trois three, and deuce from deux or due. In early Victorian novels all the smart young men used the words "pony" and "monkey" for "those money things" and "tanner" as sixpence and brown as a "copper," or penny, are still in use at the present day. But why a farthing is called "fudge" or a half-penny "meg" no one has yet been found to say.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOVIET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Revolution always means a tremendous amount of reading. The stories men told about eighteenth century France, with its carloads of pamphlets, handbills, and dodgers, for every color of political opinion, hold true for twentieth century Russia. Travelers returned from this confusing country, however else their accounts may differ, agree on one thing: the quantity of literature that is snatched at as eagerly as bread. It would be interesting to see what variety of propaganda passed from hand to hand during the most difficult days of the revolution. The story goes that the present government finally succeeded in suppressing anti-government papers, not by censorship, but by the supremely effective method of cornering the limited paper supply.

Whether or not this is true, the government has issued a good many books and pamphlets of every description. Publications of the Petrograd Soviet, the Kronstadt Soviet, etc., have been distributed in no small number. They are mostly paper-bound volumes of all sizes, shapes, and colors (largely red). But what is most fascinating is the difference in their contents. It is perhaps not surprising that the division of foreign commerce of the Central Popular Industrial Committee should issue a valuable book on "Economic Interests of Russia in the East," the first article dealing with the Far East, Mongolia and Persia. Nor is it strange that the Kronstadt Soviet of Workers and Soldiers Deputies should publish the memoirs of a woman revolutionist on the Kronstadt of 1906. But the publications of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers and Red Guard Deputies are as interesting as they are various.

The Four Groups

These divide themselves roughly into four groups: practical political pamphlets, translations, literature on the French Revolution, and miscellaneous material. The first group includes pamphlets on how to conduct meetings, instructions on the organization of agricultural communes, discussion of the problem of provisioning the soviets, propaganda against the rising tide of anti-Semitism. The translations are largely from the German, beginning with Marx, and coming down to Kaubsky on Sir Thomas More and Sombart on Engels. Here one finds Bebel's memoirs, Kautsky's "Ethics," the work of the feminist, Clara Zetkin, of La Salle, the elder Liebknecht, Kurt Eisner. Here Romain Rolland is represented by "Above the Battle," and "Jean Christophe." Here, too, is Barbusse's "Under Fire," with an introduction by Gorky. And here are the vast body of Utopias: More, Campanella, et al.

It is a natural step from ancient Utopias to attempted ones. Admittedly the French Revolution was a very different affair from the recent Russian Revolution. The former was political, the latter distinctly economic. Yet the interest in the French Revolution in Russia today is equal only to the interest in such dry and important matters as official statistics on the German proletariat, and a "ready reckoner" or table of wages. There are pamphlets on all aspects of it, one, for example, dealing simply with the Paris Commune; there is Kautsky's work; and there is a reprint of Oular's "History of the French Revolution," a venerable classic.

Finally come the miscellaneous books, including poetry and drama, novels and popular science. The poetry is of a characteristically red variety, as the titles indicate: "The Red Field," "Red Chimes and Songs." The novels and plays range from Hauptmann's famous "Weavers" to Voynitch's "Gadfly." The scientific books include a series, below the caliber of our Home University series, but with the same general object; and, on the other hand, a popular account of Sir Samuel White Baker's travels in Africa, 1821-93, is a Soviet publication.

The Manual

Particularly engaging is a manual on how to run a small newspaper, with an introduction by Lenine. It seems to be quite customary for the commissars to dash off introductions to pamphlets of this sort. Senoviev, Lenine's biographer and right-hand man, is particularly prolific. Lunacharsky, Commissar of Education, writes an introduction to a certain play, stating why he advised its publication. This extract from Lenine's hasty notes will give a taste of his rough, forceful style, and an insight into the sort of thing that he wishes the soviets would publish:

"Too much place is given to political verbiage on old themes, and exceedingly little to the building up of the new life—that is, to the facts of the matter. . . .

"The bourgeois press in 'the good old bourgeois time' did not touch upon the holy of holies, that is, the internal situation of private factories and other private undertakings. For this silence was in the interests of the bourgeoisie. We must get rid of that habit. We are not yet rid of it. The type of newspaper is not changing as it should in a society which is passing from capitalism to Socialism.

"Less politics. Enough light is thrown on politics, and it reduces itself to the struggle between two camps: the revolting proletariat and a handful of slave-owning capitalists, with their retinue, including the Mensheviki. More economics. But economics not in the sense of general dissertations, learned surveys, plans of intellectuals, and such trash. We need economics, in the sense of the gathering, the meticulous checking, and the study of facts in the actual construction of the new life. We must find out whether in reality the large factories, the agricultural communes, the committees of poor peasants, etc., are successful in building up the new economic life. What, exactly, are these successes? Have they been proven? Are they not fairy-tales, bragging, intellectualist promises only? How are these successes reached? How can we increase them?

"The blacklist of backward factories which, after nationalization, have remained examples of demoralization, decay, filth, hooliganism, laziness—where is it? We haven't got it. Yet such factories exist. We are not Communists, we are ragpickers, as long as we tolerate such factories. We do not know how to conduct a class war through the newspapers, as the bourgeoisie did. Remember how magnificently it hounded its class enemies, how it mocked them, jeered them, annihilated them. And we? Does not class struggle in the period of transition from capitalism to Socialism consist in guarding the interests of the working class from those small groups and coteries of workers who persist in clinging to the traditions and habits of capitalism, and who look at the Soviet State in the old way: 'to give it less work and worse work, to wring more money out of the State?' Are there few such scoundrels, for instance, among the typesetters of the Soviet printing houses, among other workers? The press keeps silent about how many of them we have caught, denounced, and hailed to the stocks. And if it does write, it is in the old bureaucratic fashion, and not as a revolutionary press, as an organ of the dictatorship of a class, which proves with its deeds that the resistance of the capitalists and idlers preserving the capitalistic habit will be broken with an iron hand.

"The same is true of the war. Do we hound down the cowardly generals and incompetents? Have we blackened the worthless regiments before all Russia? Have we caught many men who should be noisily driven out of the army for inefficiency? We wage no businesslike, ruthless, truly revolutionary war against the concrete carriers of evil. We do not educate the masses by presenting living concrete examples from all domains of life; and that is the chief task of a press during the transition from capitalism to Communism. . . .

"Less political verbiage. Less intellectualist cerebration. Nearer to life. More attention to how the workers and peasants may build something new by their everyday work. More checking of the extent to which this new life is communistic."

This is characteristic of its author in its emphasis on the fact that Russia is passing through a transition period, and on the necessity for close attention to practical details. It is fairly obvious from the titles listed above that the publications of the Petrograd Soviet, at least, are still influenced by an interest in "political verbiage" and "intellectualist cerebration." For all Lenine's impatience, however, one wonders if he does not occasionally smile at the vagaries of a Soviet that publishes Sir Thomas More and Sir Samuel White Baker.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Lunarcharsky, People's Commissar for Public Instruction, is one of the Russian officials called upon to O. K. Soviet publications

MUSKRATS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

September; the night sky like a Toledo blade, diamond-inlaid; the river its replica; the crowding poplars as black and run-together as blots of ink, and the air cold, dank, moveless. Presently, imperceptibly, the scene begins to clarify; a phosphorus glow forms and brightens over the eastern forest; the water absorbs it, and here and there a wet lily pad collects and stabs it back, white as frost. Then the moon, swollen by contact with the earth currents, slides into a ragged gap and proceeds steadily to climb up the concave slope of the heavens, purifying and intensifying as it climbs. And now the river is so flooded with this cold flame that every detail of the many objects breaking its still surface is shown with relentless precision; an upthrust root, a drowned rampike's upthrust branches, a moss-padded log, a mob of arrowheads, a few blobs of yellow pond lilies.

Where I waited, on my knees, in the stern of the canoe, the shadow of the bullrush wall still lay dense as a covert. I waited, moveless, for the night to forget the memory of my intrusion. Though I had glided to my place as noiselessly as a wind-pushed leaf and without apparently disturbing the most timid inhabitant, well I knew that my every movement had been marked and commented upon with quite flattering attention. To right and to left the crowding reeds, rushes and arrowheads had held scores of beady, peering eyes; beneath the black-glass surface other eyes had scanned my overhead passing as an ominous cloud, and finny propellers had twitched and screwed the still depths convulsively.

Moonlight Revels

But the little denizens of the wilderness are almost as quick to forget as to take alarm. A very few minutes after I had metamorphosed myself into a harmless fallen trunk the surface near me emitted a flock of tiny bubbles, followed by a tremor in the high rushes that rose [illegible] my head. Then a squeak, so faint as to be scarcely more real than imagination, a hurried rustle and, plash, something took the water close to the canoe. That something was now plain to be seen, traveling up stream at a creditable gait. It appeared in the light of the moon like a black spearhead, its points lifting the water into two perfect furrows, streaming noiselessly away toward either shore. Suddenly it was gone. But looking back and around I could now see three, four, eight similar triangular objects plowing the watery field, and I knew that the muskrats' moonlight revels were in full swing. They must have been reveling, because no animal takes its domestic responsibilities with quite such abandon. Thus, they sometimes came to bites and often to brief bickering, but for the rest it was just swimming and diving, beyond Annette Kellerman at her best. They glided so close to the canoe that I could have stroked their submerged backs. Their little eyes, bristling whiskers, and sharp front teeth did not encourage a closer intimacy, however. Even when the moon found me out and covered me with its glare I did not become an object of suspicion. But at last I lifted my hand—and suddenly I was alone!

A Lovable Fellow

Those who know the muskrat only as a garment know him not at all. Once invade his precincts—muddy creek or reedy lake—peer into his intricate corridors and uncover his snug domiciles, spy on his clumsy excursions along the water's margin, or best of all become a silent spectator of his moonlight gatherings, and you will never again think of him as an alien enemy, or, worse, as a sop to one's vanity. If he has not the reputation of the otter or beaver, who combine some of the same aquatic traits, still he has a comfortable plebeian way of always being around when wanted, to add a friendly touch to the loneliest swamp or muskeg. Like the porcupine, you love him in spite of him.

When the mists move down from the barren hill,
To roll where the waters are black and chill,
When the moonlight gleams on the lily pads
And even the winds are still,

The muskrats slip from the clammy bank,
Where the tangled reeds are long and dank,
Where the dew lies white on the iris bed,
And the rushes stand in rank.

Their black heads furrow the stagnant stream,
While the water breaks in a silver gleam,
Till it joins the reeds where the night lies hid
And the purple herons dream.

Through the mist and the moon's mysterious light,
They hear the honking geese take flight,
Threshing up from the arrowheads
As the lonely east grows white.

EARLY HISTORY

Council Bend, Mississippi, has taken from Memphis, Tennessee, the honor of being the point at which De Soto first saw the mighty Mississippi. Dr. J. C. Rowland, of Jackson, Mississippi, who has traced De Soto's route clear across Mississippi, guided by the narratives of De Soto's companions, in which the topography of the country was fully described, has located the great Indian mound at which the adventurous explorer and his followers camped the night before they saw the Father of Waters. On this, the highest Indian mound in Mississippi, a monument will be erected to De Soto. $30,000 having been subscribed for this purpose.

Dr. Rowland is convinced that De Soto first beheld the great river at Council Bend. The explorer's famous trip from the point where Tampa, Florida, is now located, was made in 1541, 24 years before St. Augustine was founded, and 79 before the Mayflower completed its first voyage, the three hundredth anniversary of which is to be celebrated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, this year. Yet from many histories, one would imagine that American history began with the landing of the Pilgrims. If this monument be followed by others to the French and Spanish explorers who antedated the Mayflower, all the Lower Mississippi Valley soon will be dotted with granite shafts.

The East Wind

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When the winds of the world are calling
And the [illegible] are wet with rain,
It's time [illegible] pack for the outward track
And go down to the sea again!

When the off-sea wind is blowing salt
To s[illegible] the sodden trees,
Ship with steam or sail or the Royal Mail
Or a brig from the Celebes!

When the winds of the world are calling
And the fog comes with the rain,
Steer East by North for the Firth of Forth
And go down to the sea again!

NATIONS AND EMBASSIES

Great changes have taken place in diplomatic representation during the years of the world war. When thrones toppled over almost daily it is not to be wondered at perhaps that diplomatic developments passed unheeded, although the changes were of high importance. The most notable change in this direction was that of Japan and it is doubtful even if Australia realized the significance of the enhanced diplomatic representation of this eastern land.

It was shortly after the Russo-Japanese War that His Britannic Majesty raised the status of his representative in Tokyo from minister to that of ambassador, and in the same way the Mikado's representative at the Court of St. James has been since known by the same rank. Japan took her place in the world's councils as a first-class power, and her voice in the councils of nations drew more respect in consequence.

England acknowledged in another way Japan's position among the nations of the world. She formed an alliance with her, the renewal of which alliance is now being considered. The war may be said, without fear of contradiction, to have set the seal on Japan's already assured eminent position. Since the war other countries have developed diplomatically, this apart altogether from the nativity of new republics. Belgium now boasts an ambassador in London, the legation having been raised to an embassy in September, 1919. Another of Britain's allies, this time in South America, received the honor of having the status of its representative enhanced to that of ambassador, and His Excellency, Senor Dominico de Gama has the proud distinction of being Brazil's first ambassador at the Court of St. James. Following these important changes in diplomatic circles, changes which will have a lasting effect, the world, which has seen unique upheavals in modern diplomacy, views with interest the latest developments in far-flung British dominions.

The latest intelligence announces that Canada is to have her own minister in Washington. She already has a high commissioner in London, who is a member of the Canadian Government, and therefore represents not only Canada but is also one of His Majesty's ministers. He therefore holds a dual office. It cannot, however, be claimed that Sir George Perley holds the same office as the Canadian minister at Washington, whoever he may be. Australia has a commissioner in the United States, but it cannot be claimed that he ranks as a minister in the ordinary understanding of the term, nor does the high commissioner for Australia in London. Unlike Canada's representative, the high commissioner for the Commonwealth does not hold ministerial rank, though it has been foreshadowed that Australia's next representative will be a member of the government.

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YEAR OF DRY LAW GIVES BIG RESULTS

First Anniversary of Prohibition In United States Records Economic and Social Benefits Beyond All Prediction

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition of the intoxicating liquor traffic in the United States, beginning under the provisions of a war-time emergency act and continued without intermission by an amendment to the federal constitution, has been in operation one year and with such beneficent economic and social results, notwithstanding more than six months of indifferent enforcement, that public officials and social workers who come into close contact with conditions in which liquor has been the greatest responsible factor are practically unanimous in declaring that the law not only has fulfilled the predictions of its most ardent advocates but has produced results to place it high among the most constructive measures the nation ever has adopted.

In Massachusetts, as in every state of the Union, the beneficial effects of prohibition, though only partially enforced, have been so immediate, so pronounced, so emphatic, that even casual observers, unaffected by the exit of the saloon, have noted the results and registered a silent pledge to oppose any movement which proposes to restablish any of the bad conditions of pre-prohibition times. They have seen the jails depleted in population, hospitals closing up wards, alcoholism disappearing, neglected and disorderly homes transformed, real estate improved and enhanced in value, street conditions cleaner and safer, bank savings increased, and numerous other tangible benefits, all of which have appeared in only a year of prohibition and in the face of a still far from thoroughly efficient enforcement of the law.

Strengthened and encouraged by the results thus far shown and thoroughly convinced that the advance of time will unfold even greater benefits, the leaders in the work are looking forward to a year of renewed activity in a more effective enforcement of the Volstead Act and the expectation that July 1, 1921, will convince the world in figures and facts beyond all question of doubt the tremendous benefits which fall to a nation which has outlawed and outgrown traffic in intoxicating liquor.

Vagrancy is Disappearing

"Massachusetts, as a result of prohibition, comes close to being without a vagrant class with all the economic values this implies," says Robert W. Kelso, state commissioner of public welfare. "Not that there is no more vagrancy," he continues, "but there are no longer enough of the habitual tramps to make it proper to refer to them as a group or class. This is particularly so because with the elimination of enervating and deadening liquor, honest work becomes more congenial than idleness and indolence. Not only are county jails and houses of correction closing for want of inmates, and others soon to be closed, but I feel that the facts allow me to say that all county institutions of this order could now be shut up and the other state institutions could easily care for what prisoners there are, and there is no way of denying that this, with untold financial saving, is a direct result of prohibition. Liquor men claimed that people unable to get liquor would turn to drugs, and state institutions made preparations to care for an increase in drug cases. But it can be said of Massachusetts as Dr. Elwood of the New York State Hospital Commission declared for his State, that alcoholic inebriates do not turn to drugs when they cannot get liquor. And not only have our specially installed accommodations for such cases not been used but there has been a falling off in the regular number. As to outdoor relief in general, our latest figures show that there has been a decline in the cities and towns of the State from 120,000 in 1915 to 80,000 in 1919."

Figures that point in but one direction, that of real freedom, stand out in the reports of the division of mental diseases of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Welfare, the population of state hospitals showing a marked decrease because of the big reduction of intemperance. Though no statistical totals have been published since the issuance of the last annual report, even those clearly indicate the distinct trend that began with the coming of prohibition. The report shows that on September 30, 1919, the number of alcoholic insanity cases had decreased 4.53 per cent, and patients designated as insane from other causes but who were nevertheless intemperate had decreased 6.18 per cent.

Tremendous Falling Off

A tremendous falling off in the number of arrests for drunkenness, nonsupport and other domestic troubles, are the terms in which Michael H. Crowley, Boston superintendent of police, characterizes the past year under prohibition. He states that prohibition, without any doubt, has proven itself the bringer of no little civic and social improvement, and that it is bound to prove itself a priceless possession to coming generations in that children will need never to know what suffering and privation have been caused by the saloon where intoxicating liquor was sold. And he has no expectation that there will ever be enough instances where people will use substitutes worse than liquor itself as to warrant its being used as an argument for the return of license.

The total arrests for drunkenness in Boston for the last two years were: For the year ending on July 1, 1919, 52,700; for the 11 months ending on June 1, 1920, 16,373.

Hotels throughout the country are prospering in numerous instances in a most unprecedented manner, under prohibition, according to statements by men like E. M. Statler of the Statler Hotel System. Last September a declaration to this effect was given out by Mr. Statler, and recently he reaffirmed it all by saying that nothing had happened since last fall to cause him to reverse any of his statements. Guests booked at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City say that it must be gratifying to prohibition supporters to see the soft drink counters in that hotel crowded with both men and women customers instead of an intoxicating liquor bar frequented by men.

Home Conditions Improved

"With all allowance for better employment and larger earnings, the nurses in every district of the city are finding great improvements in home conditions, undeniably due to prohibition," declares Miss Mary Beard, chief of the District Nursing Association of Boston, also president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, in summing up the observations of the association. "There are a few exceptions," she says, "but these are greatly outnumbered by those where improved home conditions exist, and most of all, happy wives and children." Miss Beard relates the following: "A nurse was hailed by a woman who was a former patient. 'Come over and see my baby carriage,' she said. 'In 10 years, with 8 children to carry around in my arms, I have never been able to buy a baby carriage. Now, thanks to prohibition, I have a baby carriage instead of Jack spending our money at the corner saloon.'"

"A marked decrease in the business of the criminal courts has resulted from prohibition," says Herbert Parsons, probation commissioner. "Some recent years have shown as high as 112,000 arrests in the State for drunkenness. The year ending on July 1, 1919, showed 93,445. Reports for the 11 months since the coming of prohibition show 26,602 arrests for drunkenness, and if the month of June be assumed to have the same number as May, the drunkenness arrests for the first year of prohibition are 29,608. This is a reduction of over 70 per cent from the last year before prohibition. A great relief is given the machinery of the police and the courts when the most numerous class of offenders is reduced to 25 per cent of its bulk in ordinary years under the old order.

"Nearly 30,000 arrests for drunkenness in the State, however, indicates a considerable field for more effective enforcement. It is probable, however, that it includes very many who are arrested now for an offense so slight as to have escaped arrest when the number was much larger."

Smaller Prison Population

According to Sanford Bates, director of prisons, the records of prison population and commitments to state and county institutions indicate a decrease in crime since the adoption of the prohibition amendment. From the high-water mark of 6000 population in our prisons in 1914, there has been a gradual decrease until there were only 2310 in all our institutions on June 1, 1920. It would not be fair, however, to credit all of this decrease to prohibition, as a large part of it was due to the war and the increased opportunities for employment. The figures show that these influences had largely spent themselves, however, by July 1, 1919. The continued decrease in commitments and prison population since July 1, 1919, is largely attributable to prohibition.

Figures in the possession of the penal department show that the number of commitments to county prisons has been cut in half, and that the population of the state institutions has also dropped 40 per cent. The number of prison camps has been reduced from seven to three within the last year and one-half. The amount of money expended to support the families of men sent to prison for non-support has been greatly reduced.

The tangible benefits of prohibition extend to the province of the charities, as is shown in a statement by Stockton Raymond, general secretary of hte Associated Charities.

"We know of many families where the home conditions have improved wonderfully," Mr. Raymond said. "Opportunities for education have advanced both directly and indirectly; real recreation for the family has displaced the selfish recreation in drink of its nominal head. To the often voiced conviction that prohibition is one of the causes of unrest we would answer that in no way is this substantiated by the results of our investigations."

Commissioner's Statement

John F. Kramer Says Dry Law Is More Successful Than Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John F. Kramer, prohibition commissioner, said yesterday that prohibition was working out better than anticipated. Since the decision of the Supreme Court establishing the validity of the amendment and the enforcement act, many who formerly resisted the law while waiting to see how it would be interpreted have complied with it. He pointed out that even those who are opposed to prohibition do not venture to advocate bringing back the saloons.

There is such a shortage of farm labor at the District of Columbia workhouse at Occoquan, Virginia, owing to the decrease in arrests for drunkenness, assaults and petty thefts, that it will be difficult to cultivate and harvest the crop. The District jail and the reformatory at Lorton, Virginia, are also undermanned, the number of prisoners being hardly sufficient to operate laundries and other necessary works. There are usually about 500 prisoners at Lorton, but now only 220.

NOTES EXCHANGED ON ALAND ISSUE

Sweden Asserts Right of People of Islands to Self-Determination, and Protests Arrest by Finland of Two Separatists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Swedish Minister at Helsingfors, Finland, in response to a note delivered to Sweden by the Finnish Minister in Stockholm on June 3, protesting against assistance from Sweden tending to encourage the population of the Aland Islands in its desire for reunion with Sweden, was ordered to deliver the following reply to the Finnish Government, according to information furnished The Christian Science Monitor by W. A. F. Ekengren, Swedish Minister to the United States:

"Not without surprise has the Royal Swedish Government received the note which the Finnish Minister was ordered by his government to deliver on the 3rd instant. The Royal Government has, since the population of Aland with great unanimity stated their claim to the right of deciding for themselves their state affiliation, not failed to inform the Finnish Government of the fact that it considered, and even now does consider this claim, as founded on the principle of the nation's right to self-determination, to be fully legitimate. Nor has the Royal Government neglected to try and obtain, in concert with Finland, a solution of the Aland question on the basis of referendum. Neither what has occurred from Sweden's side with regard to the Aland question, nor the status of the same before the Peace Conference, could have given the Finnish Government legitimate grounds for the present note. In the note delivered to the Finnish Government on the 19th of June, 1919, by the Swedish Minister at Helsingfors, the Royal Government fully expressed its understanding of the various aspects of the Aland problem, including the points referred to in the Finnish Government's latest note. The Royal Government still holds to the understanding as set forth in its said note and finds no cause for adding anything further thereto."

In reply to explanations asked by the Swedish Government for the incarceration of two Aland agitators for separation from Finland, the Finnish Minister at Stockholm on June 8 stated that their acts were regarded as criminal, and that the case was considered a domestic Finnish affair. Reference was also made to a law for the autonomy for Aland. Sweden took exception to the passage of such a law in a rejoinder, alleging that it was enacted against the repeated protests of the population, and claiming that it could not constitute a new cause for the arrest of the men in question. Sweden also pointed out that the Finnish Government had received delegates from far-Carnelia, claiming the right to national self-determination, that it might join Finland, after obtaining separation from Russia, but was denying the same right of self-determination to the Alanders. Finland's action toward Aland under these alleged circumstances had engendered sympathy for Aland throughout Sweden, resulting in a sentiment for unanimous support which, it was said, might have the most profound and unfortunate reaction on the relations between the two countries.

"If Finland desires to maintain the good relations, which it has often expressed its desire to do, and of which Sweden also is desirous," the Swedish Minister at Helsingfors was instructed to inform the Government of the Republic of Finland, "then the Finnish Government should consider that a united Swedish popular opinion feels this arrest to be a violation of an inalienable right. It is with the feeling of its responsibility for the future of the Swedish-Finnish relations that the government feels impelled to submit to the Finnish Government's serious consideration this, the Swedish Government's herein stated opinion."

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP URGED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Strengthening the ties of friendship that bind England and America and fighting insidious propaganda tending to sever them were urged by speakers at the Old South Church, addressing a section of the Pilgrim Tercentenary meeting of the International Congregational Council yesterday.

Among the means to a better understanding between the two nations proposed by the speakers was a broader circulation of American literature in Great Britain and of British literature in the United States; a rewriting of the histories of the two nations; and mutual self-restraint and tolerance.

"American and Britain first, not for the sake of America and Britain, but for the sake of the world," was recommended as the motto to guide the two great English-speaking countries "in their task of reestablishing the integrity of civilization."

USE OF GOATS MILK IS PROPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Montior

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Concerning the problem of securing milk in sufficient quantity and at a reasonable price, members of the Housewives League of Honolulu have brought forward proposals that an attempt be made to use goat's milk. One member of the league has volunteered to give goat milk a trial and report her findings to a subsequent meeting.

SITUATION MORE SETTLED IN ITALY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Despite the general strike movement, only the tramwaymen are on strike in Rome, whilst at Bologne and Turin the general strike proposition has been rejected. In Romagna and the Pontine Marches, however, disorders have resulted in several fatilities. At Pesaro an anarchist attack on a magazine was frustrated, and at Narni a bomb was thrown at a train. Agrarian strikes have broken out in other provinces, but in Ancona absolute calm prevails. "Popolo Romano" announces that the anarchists have seized the barracks at Iesi and Chiaravalle. Troops at Osimo have been disarmed and calm is now restored. During the fighting four persons were killed. The same newspaper states that anarchists proclaimed a general strike in Rome on Tuesday morning.

LINSEED OIL FIRMS EQUITY DEFENDANTS

Department of Justice Charges Unlawful Combination and Conspiracy to Suppress Competition by "Open Price" Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that the linseed oil manufacturers of this country have engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy to suppress competition are made by the Department of Justice, which has begun an equity action under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against 12 of the principal manufacturers of linseed oil. The bill in equity was filed yesterday at Chicago.

In 1916, it is alleged, the selling prices of the defendants for linseed oil at wholesale were about 50 cents a gallon; in October, 1918, they were about $1.80. Since that date, it is asserted, prices would have declined but for the restriction of competition among the defendants.

Since October, 1918, it is charged in the complaint, the defendants have been engaged in a conspiracy to suppress competition in selling linseed oil and to enhance prices, through a so-called "open price" plan, which includes continuous interchange of information among the defendants as to their price quotations and prices received by them in actual sales.

An "open price" plan of the American Hardwood Manufacturers Association in another suit was recently held to violate the law. The lower court enjoined the defendants in that case from continuing to operate their plan and the Supreme Court refused to suspend the injunction pending an appeal.

The Department of Justice has declared that the practice of keeping up prices by such "plans" is not excused by participants lodging information as to their "plans" with governmental bureaux.

INADEQUATE WAGES OF RAILROAD MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adjustment of wage rates by some method that will not require employees to "be subject to inhuman conditions of servitude, such as has been the case for more than a year," was demanded by W. N. Doak in an address before the City Club yesterday, when he said many railroad men receive less than $4 a day and cannot cope with inflated costs of living. "Men cannot be expected, nor will they, in this free country of ours, to work for wages that are inadequate to maintain themselves and their families according to reasonable American standards of living," Mr. Doak said. "We will not have industrial peace on the railroads until practical men are put in control of the adjustment of these matters, and until the question of rates of pay for employees is separated entirely and exclusive from the political arena, and the employer and employee have a right without molestation or interruption by anyone to agree on just and reasonable rates of pay and proper conditions of employment."

PUBLIC ENTITLED TO CUT IN MEAT PRICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The public should insist on getting beef at prices which are 20 per cent lower than those of last week," said Bernard P. Scanlon, secretary to the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, yesterday.

"Prices of the wholesalers have dropped from 30 and 31 cents to 24 and 25 cents for beef carcasses," he continued, "and there is no reason why this drop should not be reflected in the price to the consumer."

COMPLIMENTS FOR PRINCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Tuesday)—The Prince of Wales has exchanged messages with the Governor-General of Australia, and John Storey, the Labor Premier of New South Wales, who states that the Prince has won the affections of the community and was received by the workmen with true Australian heartiness, who appreciated his truly democratic manner. His visit will have permanent results in uniting more closely the scattered threads of the British Empire.

HAWAIIAN SCHOOLS IN NEED OF FUNDS

Federal Survey Official Says Handicaps of the Educational System are Inadequate Funds and Unstable Teaching Force

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Inadequate financial support and an unstable teaching force are two of the handicaps under which the public schools of the Territory of Hawaii are working, in the opinion of Dr. Frank F. Bunker, chief of the city schools division of the Bureau of Education at Washington, District of Columbia, and his associates who recently conducted a federal survey of the island schools.

During the year ending June, 1919, the Territory spent $30.02 per pupil in the public schools on upkeep and maintenance, the report of the survey says, while the average expenditure for the same items per pupil enrolled in 1916, three years earlier, in schools of all cities on the mainland over 5000 in population was $36. California, during that period, spent more than $50 per child, "while the Hawaiian Territory," the report adds, "with school problems very much more serious and difficult than the problems confronting the school organizations of mainland communities, expended very much less."

The report states that obviously it has been necessary for local authorities to limit the educational work of the Territory to those phases of education [illegible] are cheapest. As it is cheaper [illegible] teach children from text books along the narrow line of academic work, than to provide equipment and opportunity for training in agriculture, in the various industrial vocations, in handiwork [illegible] these auxiliaries to an education [illegible] progressive community [illegible] listing upon the education [illegible] of the islands have been [illegible] to limit the activity to the traditional subjects of academic work, the report continues.

"In connection with the public school system of the islands," the commissioners assert, "there is no work in manual training, cooking, agriculture, industries, music, art or in vocational activities beyond the meagerest beginning.

"On account, therefore, of inadequate maintenance funds at the command of the educational authorities, all those activities which are now generally accepted as being necessary parts of an all-around effective education have been impossible of accomplishment, and in this respect, again, as compared with progressive mainland communities, the educational authorities of the islands are badly handicapped."

In the opinion of the survey commission the instability of the teaching force of the islands is another handicap under which the schools are working. Records in the office of the superintendent, the report says, disclose that during the last 10 years 1785 teachers have entered the public school system, of which number 1014 have dropped out. In addition there are 240 teachers still in service who entered more than 10 years ago, 38 from the mainland and 202 from the islands.

Tables prepared by the commission show that more than one-half of the teachers who come here from the mainland drop out during the first two years of service, while among island teachers the loss during the same period is about 36 per cent. A serious effort should be made to stabilize the teaching force, the report adds.

THIRD PARTY MEN STATE PROGRAM

They Assert That Voters Will Not Be Satisfied With Platitudes of the Partisan Type

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Now that both old parties have made clear what they wish the main issue of the presidential campaign to be, promoters of the third party movement, which is to name a presidential candidate at its Chicago convention, beginning on July 10, declare that both Republican and Democratic parties are trying to use the League of Nations as a red herring to divert the nation's attention from the real issues upon which its welfare and prosperity depend.

For instance, it is believed by the third party engineers that at a time when unchecked profiteering is causing acute and widespread distress, the American voter will not be satisfied with mere platitudes of the strongly partisan type. The new party will stand squarely on a program that offers solution of the extortionate profiteering, the alarming concentration of wealth, resources and credit in the hands of a few monopolists and the sinister perversion of free speech, free press and free assemblage which, they say, have marked the Wilson administration.

The committee has conducted a questionnaire of 2200 former Illinois precinct committee men of the old Progressive party. Of the 800 replies received, 98 per cent said they were not satisfied with the Harding nomination, 55 per cent declaring for the new party and 22 per cent declaring dissatisfaction with existing parties, but preferred to await events before committing themselves.

Committee headquarters will be at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago. In the questionnaire on presidential candidate, Robert M. La Follette still leads, with Hiram Johnson, Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, Amos Pinchot and Frank P. Walsh generously supported. Over 100 party names have been proposed. "American Party" holds the preference, with "Progressive," "Liberal," "People's" and "Constitutional" following in that order.

GERMAN PLANS TO CHECK PROFITEERS

Buyers of Food and Clothing Cooperate in Compelling Venders to Reduce Prices

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Several parts of Germany in the past few days have witnessed a remarkable social development taking the form of spontaneous action on the part of the public against the high prices of necessary commodities. In some instances customers, acting in unison, concentrated on the business centers and compelled vendors of food and clothing to reduce the prices. Buyers themselves fixed what they regarded as a fair scale, based on regular percentages, and, by dint of mixed persuasion and threats, succeeded in compelling the profiteers to surrender.

In some larger centers, however, things have not taken such a peaceful course. Hamburg demonstrations against the high prices developed into rioting and plundering. The military had to intervene, and, in the course of collisions with the mob, five people were killed and many wounded.

This morning the movement spread to Berlin, a huge crowd invading the central market, where it protested against the prices demanded for fruit and vegetables. A few vendors agreed to the reduced figures, but the majority refused, throwing the blame on the wholesalers, against whom they are organizing a boycott. Later news from the provinces suggests more serious troubles, especially in Bremerhaven, where two plunderers were killed.

There was a peaceful and very interesting development in Oldenburg, where the municipal authorities, acting as intermediaries between buyers and sellers, pursuaded the latter to adopt a lower scale of food prices for poorer customers, especially those with several children in a family.

MR. LOWDEN NOT TO TRY FOR REELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Frank O. Lowden has announced that he will not be a candidate for renomination for Governor of Illinois, adhering to his often repeated statement that he does not believe in second terms for executives and refusing to listen to the insistence of his political friends that he should be a candidate.

SUFFRAGE ACTION POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — The resolution amending the Louisiana state Constitution so as to grant women the vote, which was to come up in the Senate on Tuesday last, was laid over until next Tuesday, two days before the end of the session, on the motion of Senator James O. Stewart, leader of the state amendment forces. Senator Stewart said that the Senate calendar was too crowded to "bother with suffrage," but the real reason is understood to be that the state amendment supporters have only 25 votes pledged for the resolution and must have 28 to insure its passage. The probability is that all suffrage legislation will be abandoned, and that no effort will be made to obtain a vote on this amendment next Tuesday.

Second Georgia Bill Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia — The second bill proposed by State Senator Barrett of Toccoa to enfranchise women was defeated in the Senate yesterday by a vote of 25 to 20. The other bill was defeated on Monday.

DENMARK NEEDS AMERICAN FUEL

United States Export Embargo Will Reduce Coal Supply for Her Industries — New Restrictions by Great Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of the Danish Government who have been in conference with officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Department assert that the coal export embargo will be a great hardship to Denmark unless modified.

The Danish representatives are R. Valentines, commercial advisor to the Danish Legation, and G. Gregersen, director of the Technological Institute in Copenhagen and special representative of the Danish Department of the Interior. They stated that Denmark was threatened with a fuel shortage that might ruin her industries unless a satisfactory solution of the problem was found.

Before the war Denmark imported annually 3,600,000 tons of coal, the greater part from England. For this Denmark paid 60,000,000 kroner, the equivalent of $16,000,000. The same quantity of coal, if it could be obtained, would today cost Denmark, it is said, 700,000,000 kroner, the equivalent of $180,000,000. In 1914, Denmark exported to Great Britain agricultural products amounting to 500,000,000 kroner, or eight times the value of the Danish import of British coal. Today Denmark's exports to England only equal in value the imports of English coal, despite the fact that the present coal imports are limited by various restrictions. The most important of these is the premium placed by the British Government on exported coal, which makes coal exported 100 per cent higher in price than coal consumed in Great Britain.

The export of British coal to Denmark is now to be further restricted, with the result that probably all that Denmark will be able to obtain annually from England will not exceed 750,000 tons, while the Danish needs amount to at least 2,000,000 tons a year. Some coal is being brought into Denmark from Germany and the Danes have sent steamers to South Africa for coal. These sources, however, are in the nature of makeshifts.

LOUISIANA WILL RENEW FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The State of Louisiana is going to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars and keep a large staff of experts busy in the rehabilitation of her forests. The Legislature, now in session, is preparing a bill which, if it cannot be completed by the time this session ends, will be embodied as an article of the new state Constitution, to be written by a constitutional convention next March.

Expenditures of this division are to be made with the advice and consent of the forestry advisory board created by the measure.

KING ALFONSO'S RETURN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—King Alfonso, who has been on tour in Barcelona, has arrived from there. The government is very satisfied with the success of the royal tour, which demonstrated the patriotism of Barcelona.

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CP OS TO EUROPE

FROM QUEBEC	TO
July 5, Victorian	Liverpool
July 14, Emp. of France	Liverpool
July 28, Prince Fred'k Wm.	Liverpool
Aug. 4, Victorian	Liverpool

FROM MONTREAL	TO
July 3, Minnedosa	Liverpool
July 7, Pretorian	Glasgow
July 8, Scandinavian	Antwerp
July 9, Tunisian	Havre-London
July 10, Metagama	Liverpool
July 17, Corsican	Liverpool
July 24, Melita	Liverpool
July 28, Sicilian	Glasgow

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POSSIBILITIES OF PHILIPPINE BASE

Development of Facilities at Tondo Would Advance American Prestige in the Far East, Declares Trade Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Manila, in the Philippine Islands, offers American interests the only opportunity to develop in the Orient an American commercial and shipping base, and the Filipinos seem desirous that Americans undertake such development, so Paul P. Witham, trade commissioner from the United States to China and the Far East, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, discussing opportunities for trade relations with the Orient.

"The Filipinos are going ahead with the improvement of the port of Manila, their Legislature having authorized a $6,000,000 bond issue for that purpose," he continued. "This sum, with funds already appropriated for the completion of a large new pier now under construction, together with additional current funds accruing during the next two or three years, should make a total of about $10,000,000 available for port improvements at Manila. With this amount two or three huge piers about 220 feet wide by 1300 feet in length will be constructed, bulkhead sheds will be completed, storage warehouses erected and the harbor area behind the breakwater deepened to 40 feet.

Immediate Needs Provided For

"The completion of this program should take care of the immediate needs. Dry docking, ship repairing and fueling facilities are necessary parts of the plan. Fuel oil tanks are being erected by the Shipping Board and private companies. Private enterprise has promised to provide the dry docking and ship repairing facilities in the near future. Some additional accommodations may be provided within the existing harbor inclosure, but if the development of the Philippine resources progresses rapidly and America becomes active in the development and trade of tropical Asia, a new and larger port area must be created. It should be remembered that even in the present undeveloped state the foreign trade of the islands and countries in tropical Asia within the trade sphere of Manila is, in round numbers, $2,000,000,000 per year. While in the Philippines I made preliminary studies to this end and suggested the development of the Tondo site on the north side of the Pasig River. There a splendid marine and industrial port terminal, a sort of Bush Terminal, may be developed to serve the shipping and commercial needs of the Philippines and the United States in tropical Asia.

Attitude of Filipinos

"If I interpret the Filipinos rightly, they desire to carry on the development of the existing port area, but are inclined to put it up to the federal government and American shipping and commercial interests to improve their own base at the Tondo site. It seems fair enough, as such a large terminal would not be required for purely Philippine business. It would cost a good many million dollars to do this, but when completed America would possess an overseas commercial base as good as or better than that possessed by any of the European countries with large trade interests in the Far East. Furthermore, it would advance American prestige from Port Said to Vladivostok.

"Manila may serve as a terminal for operations in tropical Asia and the Malay Archipelago, but for China proper and northeasterly Asia generally, Shanghai, the New York of China, is the logical port. Shanghai is a Chinese port open to international shipping and trade in such a manner that Americans can there provide the required terminal and ship repairing facilities, as have other nationals.

Dependence on Tropical Products

"The people of the United States did not realize the extent to which they had become dependent upon tropical products until the ship shortage during the war brought it home to them in part. Even now this is not fully realized by those who should know the extent to which tropical products, especially raw materials, are a factor in the industrial life of the nation. Our manufacturers to a large extent have been content to buy through third party nationals, rather than go direct to the producers, or at least purchase through American importing concerns. An American industry comes into keener competition in the world markets, and this it must do soon or it will find itself handicapped because it pays more for raw materials. Furthermore, in some instances it may be shut off in part or altogether from sources of supply. It is, therefore, quite vital that American business organize so as to deal directly with the producers of raw products. If such materials may be secured or their production developed in the Philippines, politically associated with the United States, they should be purchased from that source. A good share of our tropical products needs may be supplied from Central and South American countries. Others can be secured to a better advantage in the Philippines and tropical Asia, and in some instances from there alone.

"Problem a Big One"

The problem of vital tropical products is a big one, which American industrial and business interests should take up and solve in a big way without further delay. We are weak in experts experienced in tropical production and the uses of the various materials and commodities. A tropical research and production expert bureau of some kind should be organized and maintained by a group of most interested parties, perhaps assisted in part by the government. This is presented in connection with the Philippines, because the Archipelago affords a remarkably rich field for a wide range of tropical production. In the adjacent countries of Malaysia and southern continental Asia there is an extensive supplemental field that may be reached through operations based on the Philippines.

"While on the subject of raw materials, it should be emphasized that there is a most important market advantage that may be gained by purchasing direct from producers in foreign countries. This is particularly true in the Orient, where the native is inclined to spend his money with the people to whom he sells. If American purchases are made through a third national he gets the benefit of the market created by our own money, the native producer not knowing the Americans to be a party to the transaction.

"American's Money Used"

"Thus American money spent in purchasing foreign products and goods frequently is used effectively against us on the export side. It seems foolish on our part, but that is just what we are doing today on a large scale. In addition, if Americans buy from third nationals they generally manage to fill their ships instead of ours and to take the miscellaneous profits all along the line. Americans must play the game all the way through, if they are to win in the long run. Good teamwork is essential.

"All this is applicable to the development of the Philippines and the creation at Manila of a large shipping and a commercial base. If American financial, industrial, commercial, and shipping interests pull together and play an all-round game from source of production to the home industry and from manufacturer back to final consumption, then there will be ample justification for undertaking large developments at Manila—otherwise, no. The Philippines, Manila, and tropical products development, are three particularly vital sectors that should be given important place in the forward-looking plans of the American general staff of foreign investment and trade."

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Results Are Called "Amazing"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out the tremendous economic benefits of prohibition in a period of only six months, the Rev. Clifford Gray Twombly, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in an address at the annual meeting of the New England Watch and Ward Society, said that in the face of this the prohibition amendment is being openly scouted in many places. "The lawlessness of the liquor saloon," said Dr. Twombly, "spreads the spirit of lawlessness and of the non-enforcement of the law far beyond its own lawless and unpatriotic doors. And yet the results of six months of prohibition are amazing. Only two drunkards arrested in my own city of Lancaster in three months, where before there used to be 150; hospitals and almshouses and institutes closed everywhere, and prisons and reformatories with only one-third of their usual number of inmates, north, south, east, and west. It would seem as if men of influence and power might want to give prohibition a fair trial 'for other's sakes' at least, if not for their own, without adding their open spirit of opposition to the prevalent spirit of lawlessness and unrest."

Alcoholic Cases Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Prohibition has effected a decided reduction in alcoholic cases in New Jersey hospitals, according to a statement by Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies in this State.

"At the Trenton State Hospital there has been a decrease of 75 per cent of alcoholic dementia cases during the six months' period from August, 1919, to January, 1920, as compared with the previous six months from February, 1919, to July, 1919," he says. "At the Morris Plains Hospital there has been a decrease of 66 per cent of alcoholic dementia, cases during the six months' period from August, 1919, to January, 1920, as compared with the six months' period previous to it. The average per cent decrease of admissions in both state hospitals of alcoholic dementia cases during the last six months' period as compared with the previous period is 73.3 per cent.

"The census of alcoholic dementia cases in the Trenton State Hospital for the 12 months' period from February, 1919, to January, 1920, shows slight decrease during the latter six months' period as compared with the previous six months' period. The census of alcoholic dementia cases at the Morris Plains State Hospital shows a more marked decrease during the six months' period from August, 1919, to January, 1920, when compared with the previous six months' period from February, 1919, to July, 1919. The average decrease in the census, at the two state hospitals, of alcoholic dementia cases when comparing the latter six months' period with the previous six months, is 2.05 per cent.

ARMY RESERVE ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announced that under Section 30 of the Army Reorganization Act the regular army reserve is abolished and all members of the reserve will be discharged from the obligations under which they are now serving.

WOMEN TRAINED IN POLITICAL SPEAKING

Women's Division of Republican State Committee of Massachusetts Starts Class to Meet Constantly Growing Demand

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Training of women as public speakers to give instruction in the technique of politics, particularly those pertaining to the Republican Party, has been found so essential by the women's division of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts that a class in public political speaking is to be opened today. The demand for this instruction has been growing rapidly among women throughout the State, says Miss Frances Nevin, chairman of the new speakers' bureau.

The women joining this class, which is free, are not those already active as organizers or town or city chairmen, but women who will be free to devote themselves to party education alone. Various groups of women in many parts of the State are applying for teachers for parlor, club and mass meetings. The women's division has plans under way for mass meetings until the November elections.

The women are now laying stress upon the importance of becoming an active member of a party. This is their invitation: "Come in and help make your party what you want it to be. This is a government by parties, and a party's policies are determined by its members. It is built up from within. You and your ideals should be organized now. The standard of righteousness should be operative every day—now."

Organizers of the women's division say that at first approach most women are adverse to taking any part in politics, except to vote, seeing politics as something degrading, but when they are helped to see that politics in its true meaning is the business of managing the conduct of practically everything that enters into their daily lives, and that the women and all citizens have a direct responsibility in the government, then the women become even eager to take a part.

The speakers of the women's division are to be trained to bring out such points as these: "The great mass of women stand for right government, for the affirmative use of government, for welfare of people and for a policy of purpose and highest good. Women are the practical spenders, dealing continually with economical questions connected with the home. This is the period of woman's awakening all over the world and education is the key that is unlocking the barred door of prejudice." And naturally these women Republicans are to point out what the party has stood for and what it has accomplished, in regard to financial measures, internal improvement, national development of commerce and protective tariff, how the party has been interested in child welfare and done much to check the employment of children in industry.

The vote is described by the women workers as "the best instrument ever devised to measure accurately public opinion in the shortest possible time, the secret obligation of defense and protection that can bring peace without bloodshed, the badge of civilization when used intelligently and honestly and the guarantee of equality before the law."

To study practical politics and to meet the difficulties which arise in local organization work, another class, made up of town, city and ward chairmen, has been formed for Thursday mornings by Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, state organizer of the women's division, and is attracting considerable interest and attendance.

MAINE CANDIDATE FOR CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine—Development of the water powers of Maine, conservation of the forests and promotion of the agricultural interests of the State are issues indorsed by Col. Frederic H. Parkhurst of this city, Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. He also has expressed himself as in favor of equalization of taxation, liberal appropriations for the schools, including better pay for teachers, and a budget system for state expenditures.

Colonel Parkhurst is a native of Unity, Maine, and was educated at the Bangor public schools and Columbia University. He studied law and was admitted to the Penobscot bar in 1887. He was special attorney acting for the Department of Justice in the French spoliation claims. In 1888 he assumed general charge of the trunk manufacturing business of his father.

Colonel Parkhurst served as a member and as president of the Bangor Common Council. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1895, 1899, and 1901, and a member of the Maine Senate in 1907. He was a member of the National Guard in 1901-04, serving as commissary-general of the State. During the world war, Colonel Parkhurst was chairman for Penobscot County of the general state committee of 100. He was chairman of the state committee in 1913-14, and was a delegate to the National Convention in Philadelphia in 1900, when McKinley and Roosevelt were nominated.

WATERWAY SERVICE VALUE IS INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Mississippi section of the federal waterways during the month of May had an income from freight charges of between $85,000 and $90,000, or only about $5000 less than the sum needed to pay all operating expenses and to make a proper credit for depreciation, insurance reserves and other fixed charges. This is regarded as proof of the repeated assertions of the barge advocates that freight can move over inland waterways cheaper than by rail and at a profit to the water carrier. More than 8000 tons in excess of any previous month's tonnage was handled and the amounts will grow steadily.

Treble the May tonnage can be handled by the end of the year as the new equipment goes into service. It is felt that a showing of 95 per cent of the operating cost being met from earnings at present means that there will be a certain profit when the capacity is trebled. The cost of operating the full fleet authorized, with its modern equipment, will be little more than the present high cost of handling antiquated equipment.

NEW MOVEMENT IS REPORTED GAINING

Committee of Forty-Eight Encouraged by Increase in Its Following—Chairman Argues for Formation of a New Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Committee of Forty-Eight has grown rapidly in membership since the Republican convention, says J. A. H. Hopkins, national chairman, and he adds that he expects a still further increase following the Democratic convention, after the bosses have "hand-picked a candidate and dictated a platform that dodges most of the real issues."

"Our support is coming from all kinds and conditions of men and women in all parts of the country. Farmers and wage workers of the West have united on the political field and are ready to get behind us. Organized Labor in the East and South is dissatisfied and sees it must make felt its political power in order to secure entire justice.

"All over the country independent business and professional men are coming to realize that our program offers the only solution of the fundamental industrial problems which both old parties have side-stepped, but which must be settled before we can have permanent social stability.

Desires of the People

"Political parties are created to express the desires of the people. To justify a party's existence its leaders must keep pace with the progress of events and provide intelligent measures to cope with constantly changing conditions. The war made acute the problems of profiteering, the monopolization of natural resources, inefficient management of transportation, increased tenantry and decreased farm production, all complicated by disastrous industrial disputes, and it is the failure to face these economic questions that is causing discontent among the people.

"Can any honest person claim that the Republican Party offers any remedy for these pressing problems? No. Neither will any be proposed by the Democrats. Instead the professional politicians who control both old party machines are using the League of Nations as a red herring to divert the people's attention from the vital issues which really concern their welfare.

Demand for New Party

"This cynical disregard of popular will justifies the demand for a new party with vision and courage to deal with basic issues. All thinking men and women realize that we have permitted a system to be built up in this nation whereby natural resources, transportation, credit and even the government itself are controlled by a small group of men. They exploit labor, gouge the farmer of the greater part of his product, threaten legitimate business with extinction through the unfair competition of their vast combinations, and levy an extortionate toll on every activity of national life. In short, we have saddled upon us a dangerous financial oligarchy comparable only to the junker autocracies of old Europe and even more threatening to the security of true American ideals and institutions. We may expect no improvement in conditions—so long as the beneficiaries of this system control the machinery of both old parties, name their candidates and write their platforms.

"We propose to halt this perilous tendency by a sane, fair and constructive program of public ownership of public utilities for service instead of profit; the restoration and development of idle land into use; and equal economic and political rights, including rigid maintenance of all civil rights guaranteed by our constitution.

"Sane citizens everywhere realize the essential justice of our aims and, with a candidate known to stand for these principles heading our ticket, we are confident that a majority of enlightened Americans will repudiate the old organizations dominated by privileged profiteers and professional politicians and support a new party that promises them social justice and a government responsive to the people."

FEWER LYNCHINGS

TUSKEGEE, Alabama—There was a decrease in the number of lynchings during the first six months of this year, according to a statement prepared by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and made public here yesterday. The total was 12, compared with 17 in the corresponding period of 1919 and 33 in the same period in 1918.

LOUISIANA SETS CONVENTION DATE

Rewriting of Constitution of the State to Begin on March 1, 1921, According to Bill Agreed Upon by Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—The convention for the complete rewriting of the state constitution of Louisiana will be held here March 1, 1921, according to the constitutional convention bill introduced in the House by E. C. Chappuis, Representative of Acadia, spokesman for the administration of Gov. John M. Parker. The bill, which will be rushed through by consent of both houses, provides for convention to consist of 146 delegates, 118 of whom shall be selected from the parishes and districts as now provided for the delegates to the House of Representatives, and 28 of whom shall be chosen by popular vote from the state at large.

Each delegate must possess the qualifications prescribed for membership in the House of Representatives. The delegates at large are to be nominated by the various political parties at a state convention to be held not later than November 23, 1920, which convention shall be composed of delegates elected from the various parishes and representative districts of the state at a primary election, which the bill authorizes and orders to be held on November 9, 1920, in which convention the various parishes and representative districts shall be entitled to such representation as may be ordered and fixed by the state central committee of the party holding such convention. In this convention, the delegates from each congressional district shall nominate two of the delegates at large, and the entire convention shall nominate the remaining 12.

The delegates to the convention from the parishes and representative districts shall be nominated by the various political parties of the State at the primary election, provided to be held November 9, 1920, at which election, candidates receiving plurality vote shall be declared the nominees. Returns and results of this election shall be duly made and certified to, just as in an official election, and the names of the delegates so chosen shall be announced by the Secretary of State.

The constitutional convention shall have full power to frame and adopt, without submission to the people, a new constitution for the State, provided, however, that the convention is prohibited from enacting, or even drawing up any article or provision whereby the bonded or other indebtedness of the State or of any parochial, municipal, levee district or other political subdivision of the State shall be affected, or changing the terms of office of the General Assembly (State Legislature), or of any of the present State, district, parochial, or municipal officers, whether elected or appointed, except:

The terms of office of the chief justice and associate justices of the State supreme court, judges of the courts of appeal, district judges, and district attorneys throughout the State, or the municipal officers of the city of New Orleans, may be reduced or shortened, or the salaries thereof reduced, prior to the expiration of the term of office which they may be holding at the time of the adoption of the new constitution.

One paragraph of the bill says:

"The state capital shall be removed from Baton Rouge."

It is believed that the Governor planned, when he wrote this paragraph, the removal of the state capital to Alexandria, much more centrally located, and in better communication with all parts of the state than is the present capital.

The Louisiana constitution now carries some 80 amendments, so many as to be unwieldy, and the necessity of rewriting it into one compact document, with articles prepared to deal directly with the questions of this day in this section of the South, has confronted the state for the past decade, yet this is the first time that a serious effort has been put forth to hold a constitutional convention.

KANSAS PLANS FOR ITS WHEAT HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas is going to try using the combined harvester-thresher machines for her wheat harvest this year. These machines have been used with great success in California and Idaho for many years but experiments with them in Kansas heretofore have not been as successful as was desired. This year more than 1500 of the machines have been purchased by wheat growers in this State and are now being delivered and made ready for the wheat harvest. It is estimated that there were less than 100 of the machines in Kansas a year ago.

The machines only require two men to operate them, one to drive the tractor pulling the machine and one to watch the operation of the machine itself. Boys or girls can drive the wagons into which the threshed grain is run. The machines cut the wheat and thresh it with one operation. There are ordinarily two and in many cases three operations to complete the wheat harvest. When the wheat is cut with a binder men are required to shock it, then it is stacked, or threshed direct from the shock. If the wheat is cut with a header it is stacked as it comes from the machines and later threshed.

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UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA

Sole American Interest Is in Free Election — No Opinion Expressed on Candidates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has just made public a statement, issued under its authority by the United States Legation in Managua, capital of Nicaragua, to the effect that the department has expressed no opinion as to the candidates for the presidency of Nicaragua. The statement said:

"Inquiries have been made at the Department of State at Washington by representatives of different political parties of Nicaragua whether certain named persons would be agreeable to the government at Washington as candidates for the presidency.

"In order to avoid any misapprehension with regard to the situation, my government authorizes me to state that the question of candidates for the presidency of Nicaragua is a mattter to be decided by the people of Nicaragua in the full and free expression of public opinion.

"The exceptionally close relations existing between Nicaragua and the United States create in both the government and the people of the United States a deep and abiding interest that political elections in Nicaragua shall be conducted on the highest plane, assuring to every qualified voter not only the free expression of opinion but also the accurate registration of that opinion in the final result.

"The Government of the United States has expressed no opinion with reference to the persons who have been mentioned as candidates for the presidency. Its sole interest is that the forthcoming elections be characterized by the utmost fairness and freedom, that an accurate count of the votes cast be made, and that the candidate receiving the largest number of popular votes be declared President-elect of Nicaragua."

REPLY TO MR. GIOLITTI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of State has communicated to the United States Embassy at Rome the President's acknowledgment of the Italian Prime Minister's message of greeting and expression of the sentiments of "deep cordiality which the Italian people have toward the people of America." The Embassy was instructed to convey on behalf of the President to Mr. Giolitti acknowledgment of his "kind message" and to "echo his hope that the two countries may draw together in purpose and policy and may always cooperate along the lines of intimate and cordial friendship."

'WRITE YOUR NAME' CLASSES IN GEORGIA

Department of Education Begins Intensive Campaign by Which It Is Hoped to Wipe Out Illiteracy From the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

COLUMBIA, South Carolina—The organization of "write-your-name classes" and "lay-by" schools are now being planned by the State Department of Education and the Illiteracy Commission of this State for the purpose of wiping out illiteracy in South Carolina. The purpose of the first named class is to teach every voter in this State to sign his name to the Democratic Club rolls; the second is for the purpose of teaching at least 10,000 men and women to read and write.

The campaign for a literate State, it is announced, will be continued with increased vigor during the summer months. The two outstanding features of the work will be the organization of the two above-named classes.

According to the rating by the Russell Sage Foundation, it is pointed out that South Carolina ranks educationally lower than any other State in the Union. This should not be and need not be, the department states, provided the literate public will lend its assistance to the State Department of Education and the Illiteracy Commission in the fight against ignorance. Every man and woman in the State is urged to "lay aside selfish aims and cooperate in working for a literate State."

In 1916, 19 per cent, or 19,878 of the voters of South Carolina, according to the department, signed their names with a cross mark. It then goes on to ask if "you will help change conditions by organizing at once a "write-your-name class."

The "lay-by" schools, in which over 5000 adults were enrolled last year, are to be reorganized in August, this month being selected as the time best suited for the adults because then many of the best teachers in the State can be secured for one month's teaching and because that is the vacation month for the majority of the people.

Eighteen counties have already notified the State Department that they plan to put on an intensive campaign, and county organizers are being employed whose duty it is to work in cooperation with the county superintendent of education for the promotion of the work.

NEW MISSOURI MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Harry S. Hill, instructor in art of the University of Missouri, will have charge of a museum now in process of formation that will house early trans-Mississippi, particularly Missouri Valley, handicraft specimens. Interesting pieces of furniture and interior woodwork will make up a large part of the museum. The various pieces will be set up as nearly in their original condition as is possible.

SOLDIERS PAID $538,675

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—More than 1550 former service men were paid $538,675 from the state soldiers' compensation fund on June 19, at the rate of $25 per month for every month they were in the service. The money is raised by taxation which will produce $750,000 for distribution this year and $1,200,000 to pay next year's claims.

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Good shoes are an economy

CATALAN FEELING IN JOFFRE AFFAIR

Local Authorities Censure Conduct of Civil Governor in Barcelona and Ask for Political Relations to Be Broken Off

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 30.

II

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—In pursuit of their determination to carry their resentment of the proceedings of the Civil Governor against the populace or a section thereof, to the farthest point, the members of the provincial diputacion and the Mancomunidad met at headquarters and decided to notify the Ayuntamiento that they had determined to send a document to the Governor which they would be glad if the Alcalde, Martinez Domingo, would sign in case he agreed with it.

This document was of a very blunt character. It referred to the action taken against "the defenseless and disarmed people of Barcelona" at the floral games, by the agents of the Governor with no reason by which they could be justified, and said their dignity as elected Catalonian representatives obliged them to declare that their respective corporations should suspend the functions that had been arranged, breaking off all social and political relationship with the Governor, and canceling all subsidies by the State to the corporations, while representatives of the Catalonian authorities would not attend any functions whatsoever at which the Governor might be present. These decisions, it was stated, would be communicated to the guest who honored the city with his presence, offering him expressions of their own respect, and excusing themselves on the ground that they were subjected to measures inappropriate to civilized countries from being prevented from continuing, amidst such a display of force as had never before been seen, the happiness of the festival. This document was set forth in Catalan. The Alcalde signed it.

Official Protest Read

By this time the public had become acquainted vaguely with what was going on, and there were demonstrations calling for the official protest to be read out to the people. It was agreed that this should be done and a huge crowd gathered in front of the Ayuntamiento to hear the document read. By this time the Alcalde had become very fatigued, and the reading was delegated to Vidal de Llobatera, provincial deputy, who came forth on the balcony of the Ayuntamiento accompanied by all the provincial deputies and councilors.

Vidal de Llobatera in a loud voice said, "Citizens: In the name of the Alcalde of the city and in the name of the Mancomunidad of Catalonia who have signed a protest (at this stage the shouts of public approval were so long and loud that the speaker could not continue for some time) I declare to you that we protest against the insolent attitude of the representative of the central governing authority who has flung all the forces at his disposal into the streets in order to bring about a bloody conflict. I am going to read you the protest, so that you may know of what it consists."

After he had done so there was more tremendous cheering, Vidal de Llobatera then calling upon the people to go to their homes, so that the forces of the Governor might have to be withdrawn and made to appear ridiculous. However, despite this appeal, the people remained in the precincts for some time.

The next stage in the proceedings was a visit by the representatives of the authorities to Mr. Cambo, the leader of Catalonian Regionalism and chief of the Regionalist party in the Cortes. The deputation stated the case very plainly and forcibly to Mr. Cambo, and urged upon him their desire to break off every kind of relation with the Civil Governor. Mr. Cambo, after first indicating some sympathy with the protestors, adopted an attitude of prudence, and urged that it was not practicable thus to break off all such relations at such a moment and that this was not the best possible time for the precipitation of the Catalonian problem in full. Mr. Cambo made an attempt in this way to tranquilize the excited feelings of the members of the Ayuntamiento, the Provincial Deputacion and the Mancomunidad but barely succeeded. One or two were inclined to listen to his words of counsel, and it happened thus that there was a slight division of feeling at the finish, resulting in its being impossible to frame a unanimous protest, in place of which a vote of confidence in Puig y Cadafalch, chief of the Mancomunidad, was passed.

A Counter Proposition

At the next meeting of the Ayuntamiento there were some most interesting and exciting proceedings. The Alcalde gave an account of all that had transpired, including the delivery of the protests to the Civil Governor, and a proposition of approval of the action of the authorities, with an expression of their admiration and respect for Marshal Joffre, was put forward by the majority sections. But forthwith a counter proposition was submitted signed by Mr. Arquer and Mr. Viver, monarchists, and Mr. Santamaria, radical, stating that the Ayuntamiento raised its energetic protests against the demonstration aimed against the integrity of Spain, and lamenting that the traditional objects of the Juegos Florales in which the Catalan people expressed their affection for their literary renaissance, venerated by all the Barcelonian people, were denaturalized.

This proposition also expressed to Marshal Joffre and to the French Ambassador sentiments of the profound respect and sympathy of the people of Barcelona on the occasion of their visit to the city, and uttered the most fervent desires that good relations between Spain and France should endure with intensity so that the sister nations might realize the mission that history indicated to them, the French nation being maintained one and indivisible, having fought so well for the achievement of its high national ideal.

Conduct of People Correct

But on the other hand the leader of the Regionalist minority, Mr. Maynes, to whose speech and attitude the greatest respect were paid, adopted a position of unqualified resentment against the proceedings of the Civil Governor. He said that when representatives of the royal family had visited the city they were respected by all the citizens of every class of political ideas. No thanks had been given for the city's respect in this matter when there came to it a Catalonian of Rivesantes, Marshal Joffre, a town in which Catalonian was spoken just as it was in Barcelona—a Catalonian who had come to preside at a popular festival, with the affection and sympathy of all the people. Instead of making such a return the public forces had been ranged in front of the Palacio de Bellas Artes, where the floral games were being held, and they tried to invade the building full of women, children and men of all ages. The conduct of the people was quite correct during the proceedings.

Here Mr. Arquer interrupted by saying that Spain had been offended, Mr. Maynes insisting and asking him to be silent as he was not there and did not know what had happened. Mr. Gambus declared that it was the governmental forces that on this occasion had been an offense to Spain, and Mr. Maynes, directing himself specially to Mr. Arquer, repeated this point, saying that it was the said forces that had provoked the conflict, since the people, when they saw them were indignant but were not frightened.

A Strong Denunciation

The speaker proceeded to a denunciation of what had happened in even stronger terms than anything that had gone before. To prevent a struggle in Barcelona, he said, the councilors, alcalde's assistants, and provincial deputies had had to post themselves at the door of the Palacia de Bellas Artes and make a cordon to protect those who were present at the Juegos Florales, having the feeling that if they were left alone the people of Barcelona would be attacked. After giving more details of what had happened on this famous day, he said it was not as Catalonians that they were indignant at what had taken place, but just as persons who were present. The protest was that of the city. He held the Civil Governor to be personally and directly responsible, referred to the fact that two civil guards had been arrested, saying that the Ayuntamiento could not tolerate any attack upon the municipal functionaries who were armed and obeyed the orders of the Alcalde inside a municipal building, and proposed that a gratuity should be given to the municipal guards who had defended the entrance to the Palacio de Bellas Artes, fulfilling orders that he himself as an assistant of the Alcalde had given them.

A long debate followed, the proceedings at one time threatening to become somewhat disorderly in consequence of the attitude adopted by the small monarchist group. In the end all the counter propositions were rejected and a resolution approving of the action of the Ayuntamiento, Provincial Diputacion and Mancomunidad, and censuring the Civil Governor, was passed.

SALVATION ARMY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A group of 96 Salvation Army officers from all parts of the east were graduated from the Army's Training College of the national headquarters here, the occasion marking the conclusion of nine months' intensive training to fit them for work as officers of rescue homes, slum settlements, nurseries, industrial homes and other institutions and activities maintained for public service. Most of the cadets received rank of lieutenant.

CEMENTING TIES OF ANGLO-SAXON RACE

English-Speaking Union in London Aims to Make Its New Headquarters a Real Center Alike for Britons and Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is a commonplace to say that good fellowship between the English-speaking peoples is the foundation stone of the future of the world, its peace, security, and progress. All classes and creeds are agreed on that point. Yet the need for a world-wide agency actively promoting a closer friendship and understanding between the United States and the British commonwealth of nations was perhaps never greater than at the present time. The disruptive influences that are at work on both sides of the Atlantic can only be defeated by the individual Briton, American, Canadian, Australian, New Zealander, South African, and Newfoundlander getting to know one another better and appreciating each other's qualities; by emphasizing on every possible occasion their common heritage in language, laws, traditions, and ideals, and the great part they have to play, hand in hand, in the reconstruction of the world on lines of orderly progress.

It was with these objects—"to draw together in the bond of comradeship the English-speaking peoples of the world"—that the English-Speaking Union was formed on July 4, 1918, by a group representing the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the British West Indies, and Australia. The English-Speaking Union aims at no formal alliances, it has nothing to do with governments, but is an honest attempt to promote good fellowship among the English-speaking democracies of the world. It is nonpartisan, non-sectarian, and membership is open to men and women alike.

Great Progress Made

Since its inception, less than two years ago, the English-Speaking Union has made great progress. Its presidents are A. J. Balfour (for the British Empire) and William H. Taft (for the United States). Its list of vice-presidents include names that are household words on both sides of the Atlantic, while Lord Reading is the chairman of the central committee. Its membership, though counted by the thousand and increasing daily, has an influence far greater than mere numbers denote, as the current list will show. Branches of the English-speaking Union have been established in important centers on both sides of the Atlantic and in various parts of the British Empire; and by the absorption of the Atlantic Union, founded in 1897, it is the oldest as well as the strongest Anglo-American organization in existence.

Installed in the new premises in Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, the organization is ready to extend a cordial welcome to all visitors to these shores from the United States of America and the Dominions overseas. At these headquarters, elaborate arrangements have been made to entertain the large number of travelers who are expected in London during the summer months from abroad, and the English-Speaking Union has made such comprehensive arrangements that it hopes to be able to relieve intending visitors from all problems of accommodation and transportation in the British Isles.

The More the Better

In a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Alfred E. Johns, acting secretary of the English-Speaking Union, said that they were fully able to take care of the large number of visitors which were expected from overseas. "The greater number that come over," Mr. Johns said, "the better we shall be pleased. Our headquarters here in Trafalgar Square are fully equipped to take care of them all, and the club rooms have already become a favorite meeting place for members and their friends."

That the English-Speaking Union's activities have already become well-known to visitors in England, is evidenced by the fact that the club rooms are rarely vacant. The reading, writing and reception rooms are splendidly equipped to carry out the object which is intended, namely to make those using them feel at home. Questioned as to the cosmopolitan nature of their guests, Mr. Johns said: "Glancing round the lounge the other afternoon I saw a British staff major talking to some members from Topeka, Kansas; three southerners, two from Texas and one a student at Oxford, were dining with an Australian lady; a London artist and his wife were deep in discussion with two men from Jamaica; while a Canadian and New Zealander studied the converging traffic from one of the windows."

World-Wide Membership

These were considered to be forerunners of the hosts to come and, incidentally, typical of the world-wide membership of the English-Speaking Union. The aim of the organization is to make their new headquarters a real center of Anglo-American life, and every visitor from overseas with proper credentials, whether a member or not, will be made very welcome, and all the resources of the union will be placed at his disposal. Though some of the more extravagant estimates of the numbers of American and other visitors likely to reach England this summer have been discounted, arrangements of all kinds are being made to provide for the comfort of a very large host. It is felt to be imperatively necessary that something must be done to reenforce the ordinary hotels and boarding houses, by securing quarters for paying guests in many homes which have hitherto had no experience of the present situation.

With this object in view, a central committee has been formed of representatives of various institutions, including the Pilgrims Club, the Overseas Club, the Royal Colonial Institute and the Red Triangle Hospitality League of the Y. M. C. A. These organizations are to coordinate the entertaining resources of the country, and they hope to save visitors as much as possible the weary and often vain hunt for accommodation. The English-Speaking Union is one of the societies included in the above-mentioned combination, and it is ready to give especial attention to the wants of any of its overseas members. Its officials will be glad to give any information in their power, and the rooms in Trafalgar Building offer a pleasant resting place in the intervals of home hunting.

A Unique Situation

A unique feature of the English-Speaking Union's headquarters is its situation—perhaps the finest in London from the point of view of overseas visitors. These seldom tire of Trafalgar Square, that kaleidoscope of London life which is, in the fullest sense, the center of the metropolis. The windows of the union's headquarters command a wide view of Trafalgar Square and its approaches; the National Gallery, Nelson's Column, St. Martin's Church, the Strand, and an uninterrupted view of Cockspur Street right through to the bottom of the Haymarket. Another feature of noteworthy interest is the statue of King George III, the onetime reigning monarch of England, to whom is attributed, more than to another, the original cause of disruption between the English-speaking peoples of America and Great Britain. This statue is plainly visible from this home of Anglo-American friendship and serves to bring home the contrast of the present-day attitude between the two great nations, namely that of the warmest friendship and good will.

The club rooms of the English-Speaking Union are open daily from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. British and American periodicals are provided, letters may be written, and books from its library may be read in the quietness of the reading and writing room, while a reception secretary is always at the service of members with information and help of every kind. A program of social events is in active preparation, and will include some unusually interesting features. Many visitors will no doubt desire to visit Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, and St. Paul's Cathedral. Members of the organization especially associated with these national institutions have freely offered their services as guides, and a special body of members acquainted with lesser known, but not less delightful corners of London, have also placed themselves at the disposal of visitors.

Mayflower Day

The English-Speaking Union is preparing to take a very prominent part in the coming Mayflower celebrations at Plymouth in September next on the three hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Many prominent persons, both in England and America, have already signified their intention of attending this noteworthy event. The Plymouth celebrations will extend well over a fortnight and a program is already being arranged in which the townspeople of that borough will be assisted by various national and international societies.

The occasion of the celebration of Mayflower Day will lend itself admirably to pageantry, and full advantage of this is to be taken. Several thousands will take part in the historical procession which will wend its way through the streets of Plymouth and which will finally assemble in the Hoe. The historical pageant of the Mayflower will be given, and the "great adventure" of the Pilgrims will be unfolded as they passed from the Lincolnshire village of Scrooby to Boston, from Boston to Amsterdam and Leyden, thence to Plymouth and to America.

It is not without hope that one practical result of these international celebrations will be the still more thorough cementing of Anglo-American friendship, so that the "league of two nations" may become a vital fact in international politics. The activities of the English-Speaking Union are mainly centered in striving to bring this about. In their common language, tradition and ideals, America and Great Britain possess a great heritage. The task to which the union sets its hands is to develop and perpetuate the existing sense of comradeship and brotherhood between these two nations, and in this manner further to insure peace, not only for themselves, but for all nations.

Reproduced from Photograph © Tropical, London

Reception lounge of London's English-Speaking Union

Britons and Americans alike find in the union a meeting place in common

PASSENGERS FOR VLADIVOSTOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A Japanese transport left Nikolaevsk on June 24, having on board 27 American, British and French passengers, bound for Vladivostok, the Japanese consul at Vladivostok has informed the United States Consul there.

ECONOMIC STATUS IN MIDDLE EUROPE

Abolition of State Control of Trading and Adoption of Free Trade Now Impracticable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It would seem that many people in Great Britain are under the impression that the only cause of the distress in central Europe lies in the present system of state control of trade, and in the restriction of imports and exports by the central European governments. If only these states would establish free trade, or some kind of economic union—a Danubian federation for instance—it is contended, all would be well with them. Moreover, it appears that there are also those who believe that no trade at all is being done in Central Europe. In their view they see a Chinese wall erected around the central European states, so that no goods whatever can be exchanged amongst them.

This, however, is not the case, The Christian Science Monitor is informed from an official Tzecho-Slovak source. The central European states are trading with each other as far as their supply of commodities will permit, but it should be remembered it is stated, that there is very little indeed to trade with. At present hardly any of the central European states produces more than is sufficient for its own needs. And if any state has a slight surplus of a particular commodity, it demands for this surplus either other goods, or money whose value is sound. If, for instance, Tzecho-Slovakia has a surplus of coal and sugar to export, she wants in return other useful commodities or money with which purchases can be made. On no other basis is trade possible.

A Free Gift

Furthermore, The Christian Science Monitor is informed, during the first half of the year 1919 the value of goods exported by Tzecho-Slovakia to Austria amounted to 863,000,000 Tzecho-Slovak crowns, while the value of the imports from Austria was 355,000,000 crowns. The balance of 508,000,000 crowns was undoubtedly paid in Austrian paper currency, which, as is known, is quite worthless. This means that Tzecho-Slovakia is presenting Austria with a free gift. Yet it is stated to be a custom of Viennese journalists to accuse the Tzecho-Slovaks of not supplying Vienna with everything she wants, and the same accusation is often said to have been repeated by English journalists visiting Vienna.

To abolish the present state control of trading and to establish free trade in central Europe is felt to be for the time being impossible. If there were no restriction or state control of trading, the working classes of the central European states would have to starve because they would be at the mercy of the profiteers. As a matter of fact, it is stated free trafle in central Europe is advocated only by the profiteers. Free trade may be advantageous while there is plenty, but when the opposite is the case, a state control of trading and distribution is considered necessary, for otherwise there would be no food left for the poor.

Raw Material the Remedy

Tzecho-Slovak officials state that the remedy for the distress in central Europe is not to be found in abolishing the control and restriction of trading by the governments, but in supplying its industries with raw material to reestablish the pre-war standard of output. Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia will, they affirm, reject all schemes aiming at any kind of Danubian federation. Such an arrangement, they feel, would be advantageous only to Vienna, which for three centuries lived at the expense of the Tzecho-Slovaks. The Austrians, they consider, should work out their own future as any other nation.

It is further pointed out that the Tzecho-Slovaks have neither the will nor the means to support the Austrians forever. The Tzecho-Slovaks, by their perseverance, diligence and frugality, have, it is claimed, succeeded in coping with the post-war difficulties, and their state is perhaps the only one which has not merely not increased the circulation of paper currency, but has actually reduced it. They would, however, certainly resent any proposal which would involve applying their activity and resources to the maintenance of Vienna, and no pressure whatever, they affirm, would induce them to agree to it.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE ADVANCES IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Lord Clwyd presiding at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association at Caxton Hall, London, recently, said that the passing of the government of India act was a most important event in the history of the country, for it provided the opportunity for a decided advance along the road of temperance. Arthur Neal, M. P. said it was hoped that India would now realize that even in the interests of commerce there should be a lessening, if not a cessation, of the drinking of alcoholic liquors.

Dr. Clifford moved a resolution welcoming the recognition in the recent reform act of the right of the Indian people to restrict the liquor traffic, and trusting that the transfer to popular control would ultimately result in prohibition. He would like, he said, to see a world league against the excessive use of alcohol. He believed we were coming to a world made "dry."

Leif Jones, M. P., in seconding the resolution, said that the drink question having proved too much for the government they must go to the people and let them decide the matter. That was the only way they could claim to satisfactorily deal with the question, either in this country or elsewhere. The United States of America had, he said, abolished drink by a vote of the people. The Indian Reform Act was, he considered, a great measure full of encouragement and hope.

MOONLIGHT FLYING IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Flights by moonlight in India are apparently becoming increasingly popular, according to advices received from that country. This innovation developed, it is said, from a recent day and night flight accomplished between Calcutta and Bombay. The passengers on this occasion were seemingly so enamored of the appearance of Bombay from the air by night, that the opportunity of enjoying similar experience was extended to the residents of that city. On a brilliant moonlight night an enthusiastic party, including three ladies, flew over Bombay, and the scene was described later as one resembling a "fairyland of twinkling lights." As the machine climbed away from the city, it is stated that it was possible to appreciate to the full the effects of the moonbeams on the dark waters of the harbor, which with a full moon rising in all its eastern splendor, made up a picture that any artist would have loved to paint. While its sunrises and its sunsets may be among the wonders of the East, a moonlit sea as seen from an aeroplane, is said to eclipse all such splendors.

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UNIVERSAL MASONIC BUREAU'S LABORS

International Organization to Knit Groups Together and to Promote Brotherhood Has Need of Much More Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The need for support of a very beneficial organization inaugurated in 1902 is now being emphasized. In that year Mr. Ed. Quartier la-Tente of Neuchatel, Switzerland, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Swiss Alpina, whose father was a founder of the Lodge "La Sincerite" of New York, undertook a peculiarly difficult task of the creation, organization and development of an international bureau, the essential aim of which was to bring the different groups closer together and to further their intercourse. Unhappily, it cannot be said that Freemasonry, the association of brotherhood beyond all others, welcomed this attempt to further mutual understanding and concord with striking enthusiasm. The fear was expressed that it was a case of unwarranted interference and that the new institution would yield an uncalled-for authority. Moreover, it was emphasized that this idea of fraternity originated in the microscopic Freemasonry of that little country Switzerland, which, though inhabited by highly worthy and very respectable people, no doubt possessed an influence which could only be regarded as negligible, and the appeal to fraternity issuing from so modest a Masonic group could only be welcomed with considerable reservations. Since 1902 the bureau has spent 250,000 francs for the transmission of more than 1,000,000 letters and documents throughout the Masonic world, but this persevering work, prosecuted for 18 years, has produced very inadequate results.

One of the causes, perhaps, arises from the fact that universal Masonry suffers from the same evils as national Masonry. There is no cohesion between the different groups; each lives for itself while it daily proclaims aloud what a beautiful thing universal brotherhood is. The Masonic authorities are subject to such frequent change that the information furnished one year has to be repeated the next to the newcomers. There are Masonic authorities which show a real interest in the bureau's communications, while the authorities of the following year take no notice whatsoever of them. One passes in a year from the most encouraging good will to the most freezing indifference, and so long as this situation lasts one need not hope for anything great or useful from universal Masonry and its influence on the life of nations will remain almost nil while, on the basis of its rules, it might exercise a most salutary activity.

Work of the Bureau

Since the beginning of the war the bureau has received more than 2000 inquiries about missing friends, many of which have been answered in a satisfactory manner, thanks to the help of the lodges. Many thousands of prisoners, the majority of whom have been Freemasons, have also been assisted.

Some interest in the work of the bureau has certainly been shown recently, particularly in the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, the Supreme Council at Washington, the Grand Orient of Brazil, the Grand Lodges of Maryland, Alabama, Manitoba, Massachusetts, North Dakota, and Utah, as well as the French-speaking lodges of New York, the Grand Lodges of Queensland and New Zealand. What is asked for now to make the work of the bureau a continuous and effectual effort is the modest donation or subscription annually of 50 centimes from every member of the order throughout the world. During its existence the bureau has published nine year books, issued 50 numbers of a bulletin, which have been sent to nearly all the lodges of the world, and published a number of pamphlets. The sad fact, however, remains that unless support is received by September 1 of the present year the dissolution of the International Bureau for Masonic Affairs will have come un fait accompli.

Opinion still continues to be divided as to the merits or demerits of the proposed Masonic Home in London. As to the necessity there is no doubt: as to the opportuneness of the scheme, there are doubts. Local demands seem, in some instances, at any rate, to be emphasized. East Lancashire, for example, which is under the direction of the Earl of Derby, is devoting all attention and funds to the erection of a Masonic temple in Manchester, for which purpose a committee was formed before the outbreak of the war.

Manchester's Masonic Home

It is proposed to hold a festival next year in aid of the funds and it is hoped that the temple will show the importance of the province not only to the Masons who may visit Manchester from other provinces in the country, but from provinces overseas and the United States. It will include provision for housing the secretarial departments of the Craft and Arch, and of the East Lancashire Benevolent Institution. It is also proposed to inscribe in the new temple the names of brethren of the province who have made the supreme sacrifice in the war and the names of great Masons of the past. It is not intended that the temple shall be merely a convenience for the meetings of Manchester lodges, but much more than that. It is to belong to the province and it is hoped to be income-bearing and bring in funds to the East Lancashire Masonic Benevolent Institution.

During the past two or three weeks, however, there has been a marked increase in the number of summonses to London lodges, which have contained the item of business: "To consider the best means of becoming a Hall Stone Lodge and to vote one hundred guineas toward the Masonic Million Memorial Fund." The address of the Grand Master at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge has done much to stimulate the movement.

The Ionic Lodge at Wallasey, which was consecrated only two years since, has contributed during that time no less a sum than £473 to charities, while of its 87 members 51 have become life governors of one or other of the three central Masonic institutions.

Lord Ravensworth, Provincial Grand Master for Durham, has consecrated the St. Ailan Lodge, No. 4080, at Blackhill, making the fifth lodge in that province consecrated during the present year.

Renfrewshire has held its provincial grand lodge meeting during the past week under the presidency of Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, who stated that during the past year there had been a record number of initiates in the province, no fewer than 978, while the finances of the lodges were in a flourishing condition.

Friendships Formed

In the early part of 1918, when the prospects of peace were probably more remote than at any time during the war, a movement was initiated at Erith for the purpose of bringing together Freemasons who had come into the district to work in the various munition factories. The results were most gratifying to the promoters, brethren from all parts of the world responding to the invitations, and a strong organization was formed under the title of the Erith and District Masonic Society. Periodical meetings of a social and craft character were held and friendships formed which will always be cherished. Events which followed the armistice led to many of the members returning to their homes, situated in all parts of the empire, and the society, having answered the purpose in view, was closed down last week, when the balance of the money in hand was given to the funds of the Erith Cottage Hospital. A permanent Masonic lodge has been started from the society, which bears the name of the Lesney Park Lodge, No. 3965, of which Hedney Mitchell, the preseident of the society, is a prominent member.

Lord Aldenham, provincial grand master of the Mark Masons of Kent, has consecrated a new lodge of Royal Ark Mariners at Deal, an event of rare occurrence in these days.

A Study Circle

Daily almost can be traced the influence of Dr. Fort Newton on Masonic life in this country, although his visit here was of such short duration. In February, 1919, the Master-elect of the Arcadian Lodge, No. 2696, intimated to the officers and members of the lodge his desire to signalize his year of office by the formation of a study circle, and this suggestion meeting with general approval further outlines were submitted when the Master-elect, Mr. E. W. Marson, explained that the object of the study circle was that of interesting the brethren in the history of Freemasonry and the moral and spiritual significance of the symbols and ritual of the craft.

The syllabus for the first year was based upon Dr. Fort Newton's well-known Masonic text-book "The Builders," and the study course was inaugurated by Dr. Newton with an address on the hidden meaning of Freemasonry and the value of the study circle to the brethren. Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the board of general purposes, was also present and assisted in launching the circle. Eight ordinary meetings have been held during the year and the interest in the work of the circle has been well maintained. The second year's work was inaugurated during the past week, when Sir Alfred Robbins gave an address on the symbolism of the third degree and the year's work promises to be even more successful than the last.

TASMANIA'S ENGINEER SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

HOBART, Tasmania—There is need for engineers in the workshops of Tasmania. The scarcity is attributed by some observers to legislation passed to satisfy the trades unions. This legislation limits the number of apprentices that may be employed to one apprentice to one journeyman. The ratio was previously one apprentice to three journeymen. The inevitable result is that it is impossible to train engineers fast enough to cope with the demand for their services. Many a promising lad is thus unable to follow his natural inclinations, and the employers are enabled to enlarge the scope of their operations. The unions maintain that if the proportion were increased employers would have the benefit of getting a larger amount of their work done for them by youths and would, therefore, make greater profits, while skilled engineers would be thrown out of work.

PROTECTING GOLD RESERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—Notwithstanding the prohibition of the export of gold, and the efforts of the authorities to prevent smuggling, it has become necessary to resort to the most drastic measures in order to protect the country's gold reserve. Instructions have been issued to the customs authorities to cause all persons leaving the Union by sea to be searched on board ships. This searching order is to be systematically carried out, irrespective of class. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by passengers of taking with them five pounds in gold has been withdrawn. In the future the prohibition of the export of gold is to be enforced to the letter.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT POLICY OF TZECHS

Leading Party Now Seeks Co-operation With Other Parties, Especially With the Agrarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The general elections in Tzecho-Slovakia have placed the Tzech Social Democratic Party numerically at the head of all the other parties. In consequence the policy and views of this party will no doubt exercise a great influence upon the future development of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic. It may therefore be of some interest to know the main outlines of the policy of the Tzecho-Slovak Social Democrats.

Ever since the foundation of the party its general policy was realistic and positive rather than revolutionary or remote. The constant work of the Tzech Labor leaders in the trade unions and political organizations and their dealings with the immediate grievances of the working classes taught them to take a reasonable view of the possibilities of economic and social developments. Thus it was very natural that the Social Democrats, after Tzecho-Slovak independence had been achieved in 1918, took part in the formation of the first government and greatly contributed to the consolidation of the newly established state.

Social Reforms

It was owing to this collaboration that the first Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly was able to achieve social reforms such as the agrarian land reform, the levy on capital, a legal eight hours' working day, to elaborate the Constitution, without any revolutionary upheavals whatever. And in this connection it should be remembered that during the year 1919 serious revolutionary disturbances took place in all the neighboring states.

As the war revolutionized the working classes in almost every country, it has undoubtedly also exercised some influence on the Tzecho workers, so that there is considerable discussion concerning the tactics of the party. But the extreme Left was never able to exercise a sufficient influence to alter the moderate policy of the party which was pursued, not only in order to consolidate the newly established State, but also to prevent the possibilities of political and social reactions. The electoral manifest of the party stated clearly that it was not a party aiming at a catastrophe, but was endeavoring rather to adjust the revolutionary tendencies of the day with salutary effect to the course being pursued by modern human society.

After the task of the first National Assembly was accomplished and the results of the elections were known, the question of tactics arose once more. It was necessary to ascertain the attitude of the party concerning the future of the government coalition and consequently a special conference had to be convoked. This conference, which took place on April 29, has decided by a majority of four-fifths to participate in the government, and it has therefore expressed its approval that the present Premier, Mr. Tusar, should accept the invitation of the President to reconstruct the Cabinet, which, as is known, has resigned, and therefore, in its present composition, cannot enter the newly elected National Assembly.

Party Divided

Commenting upon this decision, the official organ of the party, "Pravo Lidu" said: "The conference has demonstrated that the division of the party into "Right," "Center" and "Left" is a thing of the past. At present our party is divided between a large majority of those standing on the basis of our old Social Democratic program, and a small minority favoring Communist views. There can be no doubt that this minority, on several points, is abandoning our old tactics and program. We cannot, however, indulge in experiments, and thus put at stake the fruits of our long work. It would be an error to deny à priori that we cannot bring Socialism about by evolutionary methods."

Thus for the time being, the Tzecho-Slovak Social Democratic Party will pursue a policy of cooperation with other parties, especially with the Agrarians, for otherwise it would be very difficult to form a stable and working majority in the new Parliament. As regards the future policy of the party, it is proposed to convoke a congress which will discuss these matters.

GERMAN WARSHIPS TO BE BROKEN UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — The recent arrivals of various German battleships and other craft which are being handed over to the British authorities under the Peace Treaty conditions have created considerable interest in this district. One of the most interesting of these has been the former well-known commerce raider, the Moewe, which earned a great amount of notoriety during the war. This vessel recently arrived in Leith Roads, and is now to be handed over to a London firm in order to be specially fitted out for the fruit trade.

It will be recollected that the Moewe, which was only built during the war, performed some daring exploits during the early part of 1916. This famous raider captured the Appam, and on the succeeding day sank the Clan MacTavish. In a two months' raiding cruise, and by adopting various disguises, the Moewe claimed to have captured or sunk no less than 15 vessels.

It has been announced that two of the German battleships which had recently been surrendered, namely the Baden and Helgoland, are to be sent to Portsmouth where they will be used as target ships. The Baden is a new super-dreadnaught, plated with massive armor and embodies all the latest German ideas of gunfire protection. Used in the manner indicated, much valuable information will no doubt be obtained by our naval constructors as to the efficacy or otherwise of that type of armor.

It is also stated that other German battleships which have been allocated to Great Britian have been set apart for use, when filled with concrete, as breakwaters in the vicinity of Freshwater, the Isle of Wight. In this region coast erosion has become very serious, and it is felt that these German vessels packed with concrete should make a very formidable barrier to the encroachment of the sea.

The former German destroyers V 80 and V 127, which were allocated to Japan have, it is learnt, been handed over to the Granton Shipbreaking Company to be broken up; these vessels are at present moored in the West Harbor at Granton. The former German battleship, Nassau, which has been moored for some considerable time near Burntisland, has left the Firth of Forth to be broken up elsewhere.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S LIQUOR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick—July 10 has been set by the New Brunswick government for the provincial referendum, when the electors will decide whether the Provincial Prohibition Act shall be continued in force. Two questions will be submitted on the ballot paper, one as to the retention of the Prohibition Act of 1916 and one as to the sale of light wines and beer under government control; but, in any case, the Premier, Walter E. Foster, has said in an official statement, "The government has adopted the policy that there shall be no return to the old system of the open bar. In the adoption of this policy without placing it upon the referendum ballot," the Hon. Mr. Foster added, "I believe we can safely speak for the vast majority of the people who do not wish to see the open bar again restored."

Should the vote be in favor of the repeal of the Prohibition Act, some system of governmental distribution of liquors will be set up. So far the government has given no intimation as to the plan which will be followed except in this general statement by Premier Foster: "It will devolve upon the government to substitute some system to give expression to the will of the people by making all necessary and proper regulations for the sale, through government agencies, of liquors of all kinds for consumption in the homes of the people who desire its use in this way."

The Prohibition Act was put upon the statute books by the Conservative government in 1916, when it was urged as a war measure. An undertaking was given that when war-time conditions had passed away the question of continuing the act in force should be submitted to the people. In 1917 the Liberal government, led by Mr. Foster, took office, but it continued the act in force, in spite of the argument of some of the opponents of the measure that the new government was not bound by the pledges of its predecessor. Some time ago Mr. Foster announced that the referendum promised in 1916 would be held this summer and the date for the voting has now been set.

For the first time in the history of New Brunswick both men and women will have equal voting rights, when the referendum is held. Proponents of the Prohibition Act are counting upon the women voters to contribute largely to a majority in favor of the act's retention.

PLANS OF IMPERIAL PRESS CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Further particulars regarding the Imperial Press Conference to be held in Canada this summer, are given by C. F. Crandall, of Montreal, Honorary Secretary of the Conference. One hundred delegates are coming, representing every part of the British Empire, including Lord Burnham, Robert Donald, Sir Roderick Jones, Sir Gilbert Parker, Ralph D. Blumenfeld, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Robert Bruce, Sir George Toulmin, and many others, almost equally well known. The British Dominions also will be represented by their best editors and publishers. In addition to the delegates from England, Scotland and Ireland, 60 in all, men are coming from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Egypt, Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Malta, West Indies, and Newfoundland.

The delegates, who will be guests of the Canadian Press, are to be taken on a tour without parallel in its scope and extent. Two big special trains of ten cars each will meet the party at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and take them on a trip through nine provinces, lasting 47 days, and covering over 8,500 miles. Hardly a place of importance in the Dominion will be passed by. Each train will be equipped with a voluminous library of Canadian literature and staffed with men who can answer any question concerning Canadian resources, and explain any feature of Canadian development. The conference proper will be held in Ottawa, the Duke of Devonshire, the Governor-General of Canada, presiding at the opening, and Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister and other ministers participating. Lord Atholstan of Montreal is president of the Conference.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES ON PRINCES ISLANDS

Better Off Than in Russia, They Nevertheless Chafed Under Mismanagement on Proti Island—Things Now Improved

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINKIPO, Sea of Marmora—As has already been pointed out by the writer in these columns, thousands of Russian refugees left Russia from the Black Sea port of Novorossisk as the Bolsheviki advanced southward. The evacuation was largely carried out by the British authorities, many of the refugees, who included all classes, being reduced to beggary. A large number were conveyed to Turkish territory such as the Princes Islands, then under British control.

When the writer landed on the Princes Islands from Russia gratitude of the refugees had given place to indignant complaints against the Americans. The bread of exile did not taste sweet to the lips of the Russian "Intelligent." Physically they were not worse but better off than in Russia. They were safe. There was no firing, no Red or Green bands would molest them. Food was distributed freely and, where the British supplied it, in sufficient quantities. Children were even beginning to pick up their strength. But in the eyes of the grown-ups there was a look of care and longing, a fear of the future. They were oppressed by the necessity of living at the expense of others without knowing when or how such an existence would end. They were oppressed by being treated as half-prisoners.

Proti a Gloomy Place

Such a state of things existed in Prinkipo, the best of this group of islands under British control. The worst is the small island of Proti, where the refugees were handed over to American care. Of itself Proti is a gloomy place. It has none of the cheerful villas, gardens and pine woods of which Prinkipo and Malki are so proud. Nothing but grass and bushes grow on Proti's steep, bare rocks; there is no water. The white walls of a Greek monastery rise on the summit of the mountain. At its foot are scattered a few houses, which serve as a summer resort to the modest and unpretentious Christians from Pera. It is a dreary spot with no space for walks or room for work.

At the first, the American Red Cross did not itself undertake the relief work in Proti, but intrusted it to a separate organization, the Near East Relief Fund. Even now the Russians cannot speak calmly of this organization. In Proti the refugees were placed on the footing of prisoners of war and were obliged under threat of reprisals to endure anything, even to derision and blows.

The Island a Bugbear

Among the refugees brought to Proti were many persons well-educated and extremely well-bred. After having witnessed the work of the American Red Cross in Novorossisk, no one could dream that such treatment was possible as existed in Proti. The island became a bugbear to all the Russians. The wife of a former Moscow judge, who had suffered much since the advent of Bolshevism, was painfully agitated in recounting the behavior of the organization towards her in Proti. Nothing weighs so heavily as the loss of rights, and the rights of the Russian refugees in Proti confined to the guardianship of the Near East Relief Fund were those of prisoners in jail.

The long-suffering refugees, bereft of all support, could not even complain. They were shut in on the island and permits for Constantinople were seldom vouchsafed. Besides some of them dared not complain for fear of being thrown out into the street penniless in a strange land, without work, or knowledge of the language. The resentment and indignation aroused by such a stage of affairs can be easily imagined.

Owing to a kindred feeling, natural under the circumstances, this resentment spread to all the other islands. As persons in difficulties are seldom just, the refugees accused not only the really guilty, but resentment and indignation were directed against the Americans and incidentally against the Allies in general. A small group of unscrupulous people had cast a blot on the whole beneficent humanitarian work of the Allies. This was both illogical and unjust. But then the condition of persons now depending on charity who but lately had been independent and well-to-do, has also to be taken into account.

Fortunately everything has now been changed in Proti. For more than two months the Near East Relief Fund carried on its activities with impunity until the American Red Cross realized it was time to put a stop to them. Now the Red Cross has appointed its own workers, who are kindly, attentive and well-bred people. Clothes are now distributed to the destitute, and milk is at last provided for the children.

BUILDING HOUSES BY "GUNFIRE" IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The housing question in England is so continuously a subject of discussion at the present time that it is interesting to note the methods being used in one of England's popular watering places to master the problem of shortage of houses. In a previous article in The Christian Science Monitor the possibility of building houses of concrete was put forward, and the town of Greenock in Scotland was mentioned as being one of the first to get away from the deep-seated prejudice of using new methods.

It is now the turn of one of London's near seaside resorts, namely Southend-on-Sea, to step into the limelight in this respect. Here, a more modern method of using concrete for house construction is being employed than that of using ordinary concrete blocks, or filling in concrete walls between wooden frames. The plan which Southend has adopted is that of the "cement gun," which has been extensively used in the United States of America in recent times.

By means of this appliance houses are literally being "shot up by gunfire." A house building construction company, in order to materially aid in solving the housing congestion problem in that district, has adopted the rapid and up-to-date system of the cement gun to assist in the carrying out of the contracts which they are endeavoring to fulfill in the specific period allowed them.

The houses under construction are for the most part made up of wooden frames, over which tar felt and reenforced meshing are placed. On this framework and meshing, cement is shot from the cement gun, which is connected with a large hopper. The operator of the "gun" pulls a trigger and a fine spray of a specially prepared mixture is sprayed on to the building, and this shooting process is continued until the desired thickness of coating is obtained.

In the manner thus indicated, some 15,000 square feet can, it is stated, be covered in eight hours, which is a considerable saving in labor. It is claimed by the construction company that these new buildings are perfectly durable, and that they are both weather and fireproof. This new method undoubtedly should tend toward solving the housing problem and it is one also that should prove attractive to other municipalities. Not only is it an expeditious means of erecting houses, but it also lends itself to effecting artistic designs.

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MONOPOLISTIC COAL CONTROL ALLEGED

W. Jett Lauck Tells Commission Anthracite Operators Have Increased Their Net Profits by Nearly 90 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a part of its campaign to obtain increased wages, the United Mine Workers of America has presented to the anthracite coal commission holding hearings in Scranton, Pennsylvania, an array of data, collected and prepared by W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist for the miners, who performed a similar service for the railroad workers recently when their case was before the Railroad Labor Board.

Mr. Lauck alleged monopolistic control of the coal industry by seven railroads with interlocking directorates and a large increase in profits of the principal operators for the period of 1916 to 1918 compared with the pre-war period of 1912 to 1914.

"A survey of the anthracite industry," said Mr. Lauck, "shows an increase in net profits of the principal operators for the period of 1916 to 1918 over 1912 to 1914 of nearly 90 per cent, as compared with an increase in production during this period of less than 12 per cent. In the case of seven representative mining companies there was an increase in net profits of 69.7 per cent. Expressed in terms of dollars, the total net income of these companies advanced from an aggregate of $29,354,989 for the period 1912 to 1914 to $55,528,849 for the period 1916 to 1918, an increase of $26,173,860, or 89.2 per cent.

"The net incomes earned by these companies on their capital stock outstanding during the period 1916 to 1918 ranged from 20.4 per cent to 36.6 per cent as compared with a net income in 1912 to 1914 ranging from 14.2 per cent to 19.9 per cent. The combined aggregate output during the seven years ending on December 31, 1918, it should be noted, was approximately 325,000,000 tons, or about 56 per cent of all tonnage produced during that period.

"The immense profits reported by three of the principal mining companies for 1916 to 1918 are exclusive of the earnings of their separately incorporated selling department and represent only a fraction of their actual profits. Since its organization, in 1910 the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, for example, has paid annual dividends at an average rate of nearly 20 per cent. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company since its organization in 1909 has paid 300 per cent in dividends and has accumulated a surplus of $5,973,595, or more than 90 per cent of its capital stock outstanding. The capital stock of these companies was paid for out of dividends declared for that purpose by the anthracite mining companies.

"The actual increase in profits during the war years of the coal companies which market their own product is indicated by the income account of the Philadelphia & Reading Company. This company, which had no selling device for concealing its profits, increased its production only 11 per cent during the war years, but increased its profits nearly 500 per cent and its profits per ton of output 435 per cent.

"A combined statement for the Lehigh Valley Coal & Navigation Company, the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, the Lehigh Valley Company, and the Philadelphia & Reading Company shows that the average annual net income of these companies advanced from $6,923,595 in 1912-1914 to $13,155,932 in 1916-1918, an increase of $6,172,337, or 89 per cent. The available figures for 1919 indicate even larger profits for this period than the earnings reported for 1918."

Coal Association Statement

Only Slight Improvement in Car Supply Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Coal Association has issued the following statement:

"Although the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission giving a 30-day priority to open top cars to the bituminous coal mines has been in effect for eight working days, only slight improvement in car supply was reported today from the coal fields. The majority of mines are experiencing car shortages running anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent of the normal supply.

"The failure of railroads to comply with the commission's order has been due partly to the interference in movement of coal cars due to the switchmen's strike. But apart from this there is an apparent lack of disposition with some of the carriers to rigidly put the commission's order into effect.

"Many of the railroads are still allowing coal cars to be used, as formerly, for the transportation of other commodities, including pleasure automobiles, in this way depriving the mines of the equipment so badly needed to ship coal.

"The coal operators have urged strict enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's priority order as the means of solving the coal shortage problem, both as it effects coal for immediate use and for storage next winter. Without the cars the operators are unable, as they have been for weeks, to get coal from the mines to the consumers. As a result of the lack of cars, mines in all the fields right now are idle from two to four days a week.

"All over the country great manufacturing plants, public utilities, and other consumers are clamoring for an immediate supply of coal so as to avert a shutdown of industry. The coal operators can supply all the coal the country needs if the Interstate Commerce Commission's order is rigorously carried out.

"Just as soon as an adequate supply of open top cars is placed at the disposal of the mine owners there will be enough coal on its way to the consumers to fill every demand, and there need then be no fear of a coal famine next winter."

SCRUTINY ALLEGED OF OFFICIAL MAIL

Former Member of Military Intelligence Bureau Says That He Opened Letters of Third Assistant Secretary of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The charge that military espionage during the war was carried to such lengths that even the mail of an official in the Department of State was subjected to scrutiny, was made by Prof. Stanley I. Rypins, of the University of Minnesota, speaking at a meeting of members of the Committee of Forty-Eight, which plans to form a new political party.

Professor Rypins said that he was a member of the military intelligence bureau during the war and that he, personally, had opened the mail of the Third Assistant Secretary of State, who had been in communication with a conscientious objector. The Third Assistant Secretary of State during the war was Breckinridge Long, of St. Louis. He has since resigned to become a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Missouri. It was Mr. Long who handled for the State Department the case of Brent Dow Allinson, Chicago draft evader, now serving a term at the military prison at Ft. Leavenworth, said the speaker, and it was through Mr. Long that Mr. Allinson was ordered home from Switzerland, where he had been a clerk in the United States Legation. Upon his return Mr. Long refused to hear his application for reinstatement. As a result of this action by the Third Assistant Secretary of State Mr. Allinson fell into the hands of his local draft board, was sent to Camp Grant, where he was court-martialed, and sent to Ft. Leavenworth on a technical charge of desertion, the professor declared.

"It is only now that you may know of the extremities to which the autocracy at Washington resorted in the suppression of free speech during the war," Professor Rypin said. "I knew of them because chance placed me in the military intelligence bureau, and part of my duties, I am ashamed to say, was to open the private mail of citizens of the United States. I opened it because the men who ordered me to do it had bayonets at their backs and I had to obey.

"Perhaps you do not know that every letter that you wrote to your soldier sons in France was liable to be opened. Perhaps you do not know that even the mail of the Third Assistant Secretary of State was opened, because he happened to have been in communication with a conscientious objector. I do, because I was the man who opened it. Yes, the mail of a government official was subject to the scrutiny of a private soldier, who happened to be in the military intelligence bureau."

CANADA'S EMBARGO ON PULP WOOD EXPORT

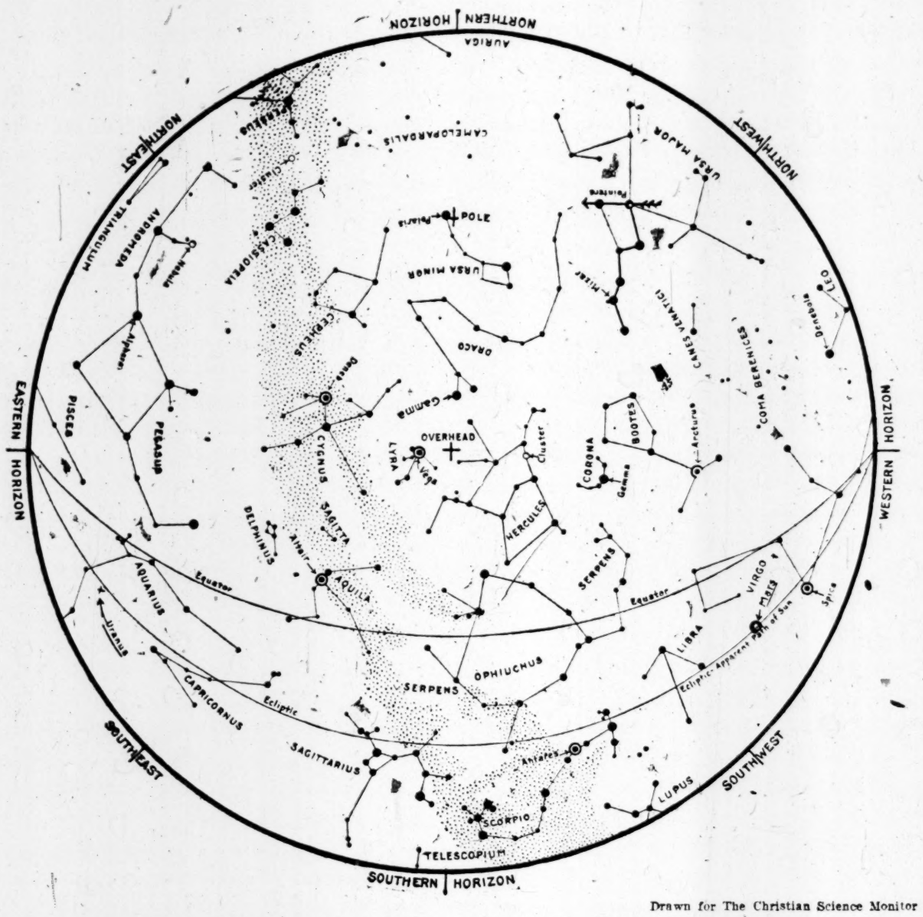
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Despite the wishes of interests in the United States, the provincial embargo on the exportation of pulp wood cut on Crown lands will be maintained, it was announced by Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, in an address to the Junior Liberal Association of Montreal. Sir Lomer told of the development of the water powers of the Province, pointing out that in the whole of the British Empire there was water power to the extent of 30,0000,000 horsepower, of which Canada possessed 23,000,000, 7,000,000 of it being contributed by Quebec.

Already 880,000 horsepower had been developed in the Province, "and that," said the Premier, "by private industry, for we encourage private initiative in this Province, confident that that is the best way to increase our development with the least expense to the provincial treasury. The two most important reservoirs of water power established in the Province are those of the St. Maurice and St. Francois rivers. The government has spent considerable sums in their development, but looks forward to getting the money back, with interest at the rate of 10, 15 and even 20 per cent. The Province has at present $125,000,000 invested in water powers."

As a result of this development of water powers, said Sir Lomer, there had come the development of the pulp and paper industry of the Province and the great financial investments in that line. The Province had 45,000,000 acres of pulp wood leased and still retained 70,000,000 acres.

"It is to these riches of the Province that our good neighbors the Americans, cast their eyes," the Premier added. "They have used up their riches and look at our lands and see what we have and the intelligent way we conserve them. Since 1910 we have prohibited the exportation of pulp wood, and we see the happy results of that policy today. Without attempting to provoke our powerful neighbors in any way, let me tell them how well we understand that charity begins at home. What we have practiced for 10 years we propose to practice in the future."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The July evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on July 7 at 11 p. m., July 22 at 10 p. m., August 6 at 9 a. m., and August 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR JULY

Above us, just north of the zenith, we may now see a star of the second magnitude which is historically related to several important astronomical discoveries. This is the star known as Gamma Draconis, which can be imagined to form one of the eyes of the Dragon.

The story of how Bradley in England tried to solve the problem of stellar parallax has been already told in this column; how he set up a vertical telescope and made a most careful series of measurements to find whether the place of Gamma Draconis was affected by the change of position as the earth moved from one end to the other of its orbit around the sun. Bradley did not detect any parallactic movement, but like Saul, who went out to find his father's asses and returned with a kingdom, he made a far more important discovery, the aberration of light. Instead of having an apparent movement opposite to that of the earth, the star appeared to trace a very small circle, or more exactly a minute ellipse, in the sky, moving just as if the earth in its progress was shoving it ahead. How could such a movement be related to the earth? Of course, it must in some way be a subjective phenomenon. It was a great puzzle to Bradley, and he observed many other stars only to find them affected by a similar movement.

So hard was the conundrum that two or three years elapsed before he hit on the true explanation. The solution came when he was on a pleasure trip sailing on the Thames. There was a small vane at the top of the mast, and Bradley noted that this vane seemed to indicate a slight change in the direction of the wind whenever the boat started or stopped. It also seemed to change whenever the boat was put about. This was interesting to a man of Bradley's observing powers, and he soon saw the relation to his problem. Light, traveling ever so swiftly, might be compared to the wind while the moving earth was represented by the moving boat. What he had observed with his telescope was the combination of the motion of light with the motion of the earth. As the light streamed through the tube of his telescope at 186,000 miles per second, the earth was carrying the tube forward at 19 miles per second. Therefore, the star always appeared ahead of its true place. The favorite illustration of the phenomenon is of the umbrella which to keep off the rain must be held at different angles according to the speed of the pedestrian. The faster he goes, the greater the tilt forward. This illustration is better fitted to the corpuscular theory of light, but with some modification it is compatible also with the wave theory.

Experiment in Relativity

In a way this experiment was the initial one in relativity, for here was a definite proof that the earth was not stationary, but moving. It was a confirmation of the Copernican theory. Taking into consideration the relative velocities of light and the earth, the observational facts were accounted for by computation. But this computation was based on the undoubted fact that the telescope was filled with air. According to theory, if some other medium was used, the results should be different. In 1871-2 Sir G. B. Airy repeated Bradley's experiment on Gamma, but with a telescope filled with water. Light passes through water more slowly than through air, and consequently the angle of aberration should be greater. The experiment of Airy, however, indicated no change from Bradley's results. It seemed to make no difference whether air or water was used. Here is another mystery which still awaits solution. It seems that further investigation along these lines would yield facts of the greatest importance. It is the story of progress, that each step upward brings to our view new and inviting vistas in the temple of knowledge.

The constellations this month present again the ever varying aspect due to season. Those who look at the sky only at intervals are frequently surprised at the changes. Hercules overhead has quite a different appearance than it had earlier when lowlying on the eastern horizon. Ophiuchus is much more impressive when on the meridian, always looking very much larger in the sky than one expects. He appears like a true giant. Scorpio and its red star Antares have a habit of slipping by the meridian almost before we have become fully acquainted. Then there is Sagittarius and the so-called Milk-Dipper, which is easily recognized. Never rising high above our horizon, they are frequently obscured by the mists and are satisfactorily visible only on good clear nights. Vega of the Lyre is perhaps the most noticeable star at present, being of such a beautiful color and so prominently placed overhead. Deneb in Cygnus, Altair in Aquila, and Arcturus in Boötes all unite to give brilliance to the summer sky. In the east we must note the newly risen constellations of Pegasus and Andromeda. Observe particularly the quadrilateral of stars called the Great Square of Pegasus. It will be much in evidence for many months to come.

The Planet Mercury

The planet Mercury may be seen as an evening star for the first few days of the month. It is hastening to inferior conjunction, when it will pass on the nearer side of the sun. After July 27 it will be technically a morning star, although not far enough from the sun to be seen until about two weeks later. Venus also is an evening star but too near the sun for observation. Jupiter and Saturn, which continue as evening stars, set early but are still discernible. Mars as shown by the map is at the left of Spica. Those who have watched its movements will remember how near it was to Spica last month. Neptune is always a telescopic object, and now is also near the sun. The position of Uranus is indicated on the map, but the planet is usually difficult to identify even when the amateur has a telescope.

On July 3 the earth will be in aphelion or at its greatest distance from the sun. It is nearest to the sun [illegible] in January.

CANADA SEEKING BIG PIANO TRADE

MONTREAL, Quebec — Canadian piano manufacturers, according to the Montreal representatives of some large concerns, are making strong efforts to secure a share of the trade formerly done by German manufacturers with the United Kingdom and other countries of the British Empire. Not only is the Dominion Government most anxious to foster this trade, but the British Government also is doing all it can to encourage it, in order to create business within the Empire.

The immediate interest of the Canadian Government is to adjust the present adverse balance of trade by increasing the value of Canadian exports. Canada has already been supplying the overseas demand to some extent, and pianos have been shipped to the British Isles, South Africa, and New Zealand, while there are also many inquiries from Australia. So anxious are British dealers to buy Canadian pianos that several of them have crossed the Atlantic within the last 12 months and have visited the principal Canadian factories and endeavored to establish trade connections. The lack of sufficient shipping space is the main obstacle at present against a large increase in this business.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONTEST IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—One of the two bills now before the State Senate which would amend the Constitution of this State by striking out the word "male" and making two of its sections read "every citizen" instead of "every male citizen," thus giving the women of Georgia the right to vote, was defeated in the Senate on Monday by a vote of 24 to 19. The bills were proposed by Senator Barrett of Toccoa. It is necessary to have two, due to the fact that two sections of the Constitution contain the word "male." The vote on the second bill is expected to take place today. The galleries were crowded with women during the debate which took place on the second bill.

MEXICO AS SEEN BY CANDIDO AGUILAR

Minister of Foreign Affairs Under President Carranza Gives Reasons for Latter's Fall—Leader and Education Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—One by one the former rulers of Mexico, with their families, are coming into New Orleans to join the colony of exiled Central Americans, ranging from former presidents down to one-time elevator boys in the national palaces, many of the former glad to lose their identity in a city which soon forgets their past positions.

Latest of all the migrant throng is Candido Aguilar, son-in-law of Venustiano Carranza, former President of Mexico, and himself former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of that ruler. General Aguilar arrived, with his wife, Mrs. Virginia Carranza de Aguilar, their infant son, and General Aguilar's brother, Miguel, on board the American steamer Yuma, to which they were brought, according to Captain E. B. Arnold, master of the vessel, by an armed guard of the new government, at Veracruz.

General Aguilar, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that he came only to reassemble the members of the Carranza family, who had scattered, some to Cuba, some to Guatemala, and others to the United States, but he spoke freely of present conditions in Mexico, to which, apparently, he does not intend to return soon. He said:

Need of Strong Man Asserted

"There seems at present no relief in sight for Mexico, and the only remedy I can see—except outside intervention, which is unthinkable to a loyal Mexican—is the rise of some strong man who can unite all factions in his own personality and so dominate the country until peace is restored in all parts. In common with almost all Mexicans, I can now see that the overthrow of the paternal dictatorship which Porfirio Diaz had established was a grave mistake, and that Francisco Madero and his followers did Mexico an incalculable, even though unintentional, wrong when they attempted to set up a socialistic form of government, after they had driven President Diaz from the country.

"Mexico is not ready to govern herself as the United States or other republics govern themselves, because her people are not sufficiently educated. It will require a quarter of a century to put the majority of the people of Mexico in condition to make their own laws and obey them after they are made, putting down with police powers the few who would seek to break those laws. In this quarter of a century, in my opinion, Mexico must be governed by some such government as that which the elder Diaz had set up, only education must be free, compulsory, and spread into the most remote corners of the country. After a quarter of a century of what you Americans call 'the little red schoolhouse,' I believe the Mexicans will be ready to draw up a new constitution and proceed with the business of life in an orderly manner. Today, such a government by the people is impossible.

Why Carranza Government Fell

"But, I am sorry to say, I can see no one man on the Mexican horizon at present who gives any indication of being able to dominate the country, give it peace, and establish education for one year, far from 25 years. While General Obregon is probably the strongest man in Mexico, there already is dissatisfaction, not so much among his followers as among those who are equal with him in the attempt to govern the country. General Pablo Gonzales, whose defection from the government of General Carranza really caused the latter's downfall, already is showing signs of breaking away from General Obregon, and has all his troops garrisoned at one side of Mexico City, while General Obregon's men are on another, and General Plutarche Elias-Galles' men on still a third. Apparently, the latter is on good terms with both Obregon and Gonzales, and a good deal will depend, when the rupture comes, on where he throws his influence and the strength of his armed forces.

"The government of General Carranza fell because of two reasons: His great stubborness in the face of international complications, and the fact that he was unable to obtain money from foreign bankers, while the revenues of the country were far from sufficient to operate the government. This made the internal taxes excessive, while those laid on industries and on natural resources such as oil, sugar, cotton and mineral production became so heavy that there was widespread discontent. Mexico, also is now in that period of change, through which almost all nations have passed, in which every man is for himself, loyalty is not properly prized and traitors are more abundant than patriots."

Francisco Villa Called a Mere Bandit

"What about Francisco Villa?" he was asked.

"I have heard that he is under arms again, but know nothing of it. The people who supported General Carranza to the last will have nothing to do with Villa, who is a bandit and worse than any of the freebooters who have followed the new forces into power in Mexico. He is, as you Americans say, 'impossible,' either as the ruler of Mexico or as an ally."

"Then the Carranza faction intends to attempt to regain power?"

"I did not say that and I cannot discuss that question," he answered. "I am here merely to get together the members of the family of General Carranza, all of whom will meet me in a few days in San Antonio."

"But, General, about Obregon and Gonzales; are they in real control of Mexico?"

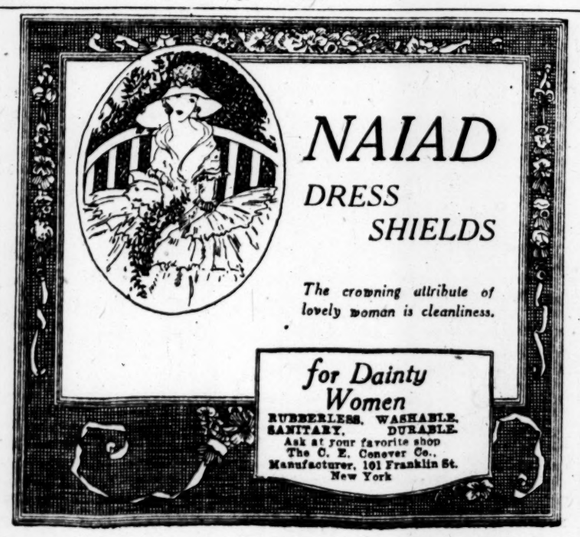
"Of Mexico City, and the other large cities, yes; of the country, no. But General Obregon is the most popular man in Mexico, I must say that, more popular than any other man has been who has been president, or who has attempted to be president in the past 10 years."

General Aguilar and his family, accompanied by seven former Carranza officials who had come to New Orleans previously, have gone to San Antonio.

VETERANS ENTER POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Former service men here have organized the Veterans Political League, as members of which they expect to take an active part in state and municipal elections this fall. The League is demanding representation on all city election boards. While entirely distinct from the American Legion, many leaders who are prominent in the legion have been announced for the league. It will indorse at least one aspirant for every principal office and in some cases may put up candidates of its own.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL TRADE IS MORE OPTIMISTIC

Much Better Feeling is Noticeable—Bedrock Thought to Be Reached — Prices Although Low Are Firmer

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A marked improvement is noticeable in the undertone of the Boston wool market. Dealers are more optimistic than they have been for weeks and seem agreed that the low level has been reached.

With the marking down of the prices 7½ to 10 per cent on the British Government wool remaining in Boston in order to bring values in line with the lower range ruling in London and Liverpool, business has been induced and sales amounting to 1000 bales were reported on Tuesday. Under ordinary circumstances this would be a very small amount but in view of the dullness which has been prevailing lately, it is regarded as a sign that things are beginning to move once more.

The general opinion is that within the next four or five weeks a very different condition will be existing. At present mills are running on a greatly curtailed schedule, but it is pointed out that in the period between January 1 and April more wool was consumed in the United States than in any corresponding time. Mills then were running overtime and there is no reason why a resumption of such work should not be looked for in the near future. Manufacturers are said to have a very choice line of goods to present for the coming season and as soon as their needs become a known quantity, they are bound to come into the market for more wool.

Wool on Consignment

In the meantime, the growers in the west, if need be, can fall back on the banks for the temporary financing of their clip. As a matter of fact, wool is being taken on consignment right along and this is another bull feature. It is the medium grades that are difficult to carry, the market going contrary to expectations and hopes in the spring. It was generally thought that medium wools would have been in much greater demand prior to this, and at one time it looked as if this would be the case in view of the number of inquiries, but as these did not result in actual business, the situation gradually became worse and worse. Consequently, there is a great deal of last season's stock still being carried and the new clip is coming in. Good offers will more often than not be considered by dealers, but to actually quote prices is out of the question.

Argentine Trade

In his report on the condition of the wool trade in Argentina, Trade Commissioner Brady says: March 31 closed the half-year period in the Argentine wool market. Exports have shown an unprecedentel increase, the total for the six-months period being 202,817 bales, compared with 75,130 bales during the corresponding period last year and 160,388 bales for 1918. The wool shipments for the half-year period ending March 31, 1920, equal 75 per cent of the total shipments for the year 1919. Ninety-eight per cent of the wool trade was handleed through the port of Buenos Aires, and over 75 per cent was shipped to Europe, the United States taking the remainder; 16,000 bales were shipped to Germany.

The stock of wool offered for sale in the Buenos Aires central market on April 1, 1920, was smaller than that on sale at the corresponding date last year, there being 25,479 metric tons, compared with 29,630 tons on April 1, 1919. The total stock of wool in the country, however, is larger than it has been for many years, the estimate given being 60,000 tons, most of which is coarse wool. This excessive stock is said to be due to the raising of greatly increased quantities of Lincoln crossbred sheep for meat as compared with the number of merino animals, which give a better wool but are not so profitable as meat producers.

An interesting booklet on wool and wool manufacture written primarily for the layman has been issued by the First National Bank of Boston. The United States grows only about one-half of the wool consumed in this country and 70 per cent of the wool imported comes into the United States through the port of Boston.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-American Oil	23	25
Buckeye Pipe	84	88
Illinois Pipe Line	154	158
Indiana Pipe	83	88
Ohio Oil	285	290
Prairie O & G	550	565
Prairie Pipe	200	205
South Penn	270	280
S O of Cal	309	313
S O of Ind	645	660
S O of Kan	500	549
S O of Ky	340	375
S O of N Y	385	388
Union Tank	107	109

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
July	1.75⅝	1.77	1.72⅝	1.73
Sept.	1.71	1.72⅝	1.68½	1.69
Dec.	1.56⅝	1.58⅝	1.55⅝	1.56⅛
Oats—				
July	1.03	1.03⅝	1.01	1.01⅝
Sept.	.87	.87⅝	.85¼	.85⅝
Dec.	.84¼	.84⅝	.82½	.82⅝
Pork—				
July	33.50	33.62	32.92	32.92
Sept.	....	35.65	35.00	35.05
Lard—				
July	20.45	20.45	20.27	20.30
Sept.	21.45	21.45	21.27	21.32

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	40⅛	40½	40	40
Am Car & Fdry	139⅝	139⅝	138½	138¾
Am Int Corp	85½	87	85½	86⅛
Am Loco	97¼	98¼	97¼	97¾
Am Smelters	57¼	58	57¼	58
Am Express	134¾	143½	134¾	143½
Am T & T	93	93	92¾	92¾
Am Woolen	96¾	96¾	96⅛	96⅛
*Atl, Gulf & W I	159½	159⅞	159	159
Anaconda	55⅜	55½	55⅜	55½
Atchison	80	80	79¾	79¾
Bald Loco	117¾	119¼	117¾	118⅞
Barrett Co	141¾	146	141¾	144⅞
B & O	30⅛	30⅝	30⅛	30¼
Beth Stl B	89⅜	90	89⅜	89⅝
Can Pac	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Chandler	100⅞	101¾	100¾	101
Cen Leather	65¼	65¼	64¾	65
Chi M & St P	32½	32½	32½	32½
Chic R I & Pac	36	36¼	36	36¼
Chino	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
Corn Prod	94	94⅝	94	94¼
Crucible Stl	148½	150	148½	149¾
Cuba Cane	52	52⅜	52	52¼
Cuba Cane pfd	79	79¼	79	79¼
End Johnson	88	88¼	88	88
Gen Electric	139½	142	139½	142
Gen Motors	24½	25⅛	24¼	24½
Goodrich	61½	61½	61	61
Int Paper	75	75	74⅝	74⅝
Inspiration	49	49¼	49	49
Kennecott	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞
Marine	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31
Marine pfd	89½	90¾	89½	90
Mex Petroleum	180¼	182¾	180	182½
Midvale	41¼	41½	41⅛	41⅛
Mo Pacific	24	24¾	24½	24½
N Y Central	68¼	68¾	68	68¼
N Y, N H & H	29⅛	29⅜	29	29⅜
No Pacific	71¾	71¾	71½	71½
Pan Am Pet	101¾	103⅞	101¾	103⅛
Pan Am Pet B	95½	97⅛	95½	96
Penn	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
Pierce-Arrow	51	51½	51	51
Punta Alegre	101	101	101	101
Reading	84⅞	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛
Rep Iron & Steel	92½	92⅝	92	92
Roy Dut of N Y	112¾	114¼	112¾	113
So Pac	91⅞	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
*Sinclair	31	31½	30	30⅝
Studebaker	70⅛	71⅝	70⅛	70¾
Texas Co	45	45⅞	45	45½
Texas & Pacific	40	40	39¾	39¾
Trans Oil	15¾	16	15⅝	16
U Pac	113¼	113¼	112½	112½
U S Rubber	94½	95⅛	94	94⅜
U S Steel	92⅜	93⅛	92⅜	92⅝
U S Realty	55½	56¾	55½	56¾
Utah Copper	66¾	66¾	66½	66½
Vanadium	84⅞	86⅞	84⅞	86½
Willys-Over	18⅝	19⅛	18½	18¾
*Westinghouse	49	49¼	48¾	49¼
Worthington	67	67	67	67

Total sales 330,300 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	91.00	91.08	90.82	90.84
Lib 1st 4s	85.50	85.56	85.50	85.56
Lib 2d 4s	84.34	84.64	84.34	84.64
Lib 1st 4¼s	85.70	85.84	85.60	85.76
Lib 2d 4¼s	84.66	84.90	84.54	84.70
Lib 3d 4¼s	88.20	88.70	88.14	88.58
Lib 4th 4¼s	85.10	85.30	85.04	85.16
Vict 4¾s	95.56	95.60	95.52	95.52
Vict 3¾s	95.52	95.54	95.50	95.54

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
City of Paris 6s	92¾	92¾	92⅝	92⅝
City of Lyons 6s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
City of Marseilles 6s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
City of Bordeaux 6s	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
City of Copen. 6½s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Un King 5½s, 1921	96⅞	97	96¾	96¾
Un King 5½s, 1922	93	93	92⅞	92⅞
Un King 5½s, 1929	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	88¾
Un King 5½s, 1937	85	85⅛	85	85⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	93	..	..
A A Ch com	*86⅝	..	..
Am Bosch	*115	1¼	..
Am Wool com	*96⅛	⅛	..
Am Zinc	13¾b	..	..
Arizona Com	10	..	..
Booth Fish	8b	..	..
Boston Elev	63	..	½
Boston & Me	32b	..	..
Butte & Sup	*22⅜	..	..
Cal & Arizona	59	..	½
Cal & Hecla	305	4	..
Copper Range	37¾	..	..
Davis-Daly	8	..	¼
East Butte	12¼	..	..
Eastern Mass	20	..	..
Elder	30¾	..	..
Fairbanks	59b	..	..
Granby	*35	..	..
Gray & Davis	19¾	¼	..
Greene-Can	*30	..	..
I Creek com	56½	½	..
Isle Royale	30	..	..
Lake Copper	3b	..	..
Mass Elec pfd	7¼	..	..
Mass Gas	81	½	..
May-Old Colony	5½	..	..
Miami	20b	..	..
Mohawk	61b	..	½
Mullins Body	37½	..	..
N Y, N H & H	29	..	..
North Butte	16¼	⅛	..
Old Dominion	24½	..	..
Osceola	37½	..	..
Parish & Bing	32¾	..	..
Pond Creek	17b	..	..
Punta Alegre	*101	..	..
Root & Van Der	37	..	..
Stewart	39½b	..	..
Swift & Co	108	..	..
United Fruit	198	..	..
United Shoe	39⅞	⅛	..
U S Smelting	58½	¼	..

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Allied Packers	15	16
Auto Fuel	58	60
Boone	2½	2¾
Carib Synd	18½	19½
Cities S. Bnkrs Ctfs.	35¾	36¼
Fensland	8½	9
General Asphalt	73⅝	74
Guffey-Gillespie	25½	26
Indian Packing	8½	9
Invincible Oil	35½	36½
Merritt	15¼	15¾
Midwest Refing	142	145
No Am P & P	6¾	7
Royal Dutch rights	31¾	32¼
Ryann Cons	27	31
Salt Creek	32	33⅛
Sapulpa Ref	5½	5¾
Simms Petrol	16¼	17
Skelly	10⅝	10½
Submarine Boat	11½	12½
Superior Oil	17½	18
Tropical Oil	20⅝	21
Un Retail Candy	14¼	14¾
United States Stm	2½	3
White Oil	19	20

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	$3.94½	$4.8665
*Francs (French)	12.20	5.1825
*Francs (Belgian)	11.57	5.1825
*Lire	16.87	5.1825
Guilders	.35½	.4020
German marks	.0261	.2382
Canadian dollar	.88½	....

*To the dollar.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Stocks showed a further inclination to move upward yesterday in the New York market. There was no strong buying movement noticeable, and trading was light in volume, but there was less pressure to sell, and the shorts were disposed to cover as was the case on Tuesday. Moderate gains were general at the close. Baldwin was up 1½, Crucible 2⅞, Mexican Petroleum 3, Pan American 1⅛ and Vanadium 1¾. Although stocks receded somewhat from their best prices the closing was steady.

The Boston market was quiet and lacked feature.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVOLVING LOAN

NEW YORK, New York—The loan fund committee of the Association of Railway Executives has drawn up recommendations to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the allocation of $125,000,000 for equipment and $73,000,000 for additions and betterments, which the commission set aside from the revolving fund for carriers who need aid. The final session was held for hearing any further claims of carriers on a preliminary plan for distribution.

In its designation some weeks ago of amounts of the government's $300,000,000 fund to be lent, the commission followed recommendations of railroad executives closely. The probability is that it will accept the present report in much the same manner, which will make possible an early decision on distribution.

Roads represented at the final hearing of the committee included: Boston & Maine, Chesapeake & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Rock Island, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago & Western Indiana, Erie, Great Northern, Texas & Pacific, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Fruit Growers' Express, Norfolk Southern, Burlington, Long Island, Central of New England, and Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.

At the general meeting of member roads of the Association of Railway Executives, July 1, the association's committees will report on the progress of their work and questions of general interest in the railway situation will be discussed.

CHAIN STORE GROUP ENJOYS PROSPERITY

NEW YORK, New York—The so-called chain store group of companies continues to enjoy a substantial degree of prosperity.

The Woolworth Company, the leader, increased its sales $7,068,980, or 16.63 per cent during the first five months of this year. The Kresge Company showed a gain of $2,945,307, or 19.4 per cent, Kress $1,849,563, or 21.60 per cent, and the J. C. Penney chain of stores an increase of $3,127,288, or 34.40 per cent. The combined sales of this group of companies during the five months totaled $90,330,893, an increase of $14,991,138, or close to 20 per cent.

The Woolworth Company May sales of $11,320,307 were among the largest in the history of the company. May sales of the Penney Company came within a few thousand dollars of equaling the best month, which was October, 1919.

The following shows the extent of the increase in sales by four of the prominent chain store companies during the first five months of this year:

	1920	1919
Woolworth	$49,577,596	$42,508,616
Kresge	18,127,523	15,182,216
Kress	10,414,914	8,565,351
Penney	12,210,860	9,083,572
Total	90,330,893	75,339,755

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	37.50	37.99	37.50	37.77
Oct.	33.18	33.32	32.92	33.18
Dec.	31.85	32.05	31.69	31.90
Jan.	31.18	31.34	30.98	31.25
March	30.67	30.75	30.43	30.65
May	29.92b	30.18	29.92b	30.05

Spots 38.75, unchanged.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	36.70	37.00	36.65	37.00
Oct.	32.95	33.00	32.75	33.00
Dec.	31.70	31.81	31.63	31.78

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The Philadelphia Electric Company stockholders will act on September 1 on a proposed issue of $15,000,000 8 per cent preferred stock, of which $6,000,000 is presently to be issued. The proceeds are to complete a new generating station under construction and the necessary distribution system.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-FRENCH LINE

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The North Pacific Havre-Calais line of steamships will run from this port, serving French, Swedish, and British Columbia ports. The first vessel of the line is expected here in July.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver, domestic, 99½ cents, unchanged, foreign, 91 cents, off 1 cent.

BUSINESS IN NEW ENGLAND REVIEWED

Spectacular Features in the Industrial Situation — Public Gets the Benefit of Liquidation of Commodities Under Way

BOSTON, Massachusetts — In his monthly review of business and financial conditions in the New England district, Frederick H. Curtiss, chairman and federal reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, says in part:

The outstanding features of the New England industrial situation which we undertake to record from month to month have been more spectacular during the period under current review than at any time since the armistice, for the forces which have been operating for months past to produce liquidation of commodities have culminated in a manner which the public has been able to clearly see and to plainly feel.

Cancellation of orders by retailers had been reported for some weeks but this factor had no appreciable reaction in the form of reduced prices to the consumer or lessened earnings on the part of wage earners until it had had time to reach back to the actual producer of goods. That it had done this by the end of May, however, became apparent with the announcement the first week in June that the largest woolen mill corporation in the country had decided to run its plants at Lawrence and other centers on a four-day a week basis, which was subsequently reduced to three, a program of curtailment quickly followed by numerous other concerns in the textile industry, some of which shut down altogether for a fortnight or more.

Shoe Factories Affected

Shoe factories were likewise speedily affected by having sent back to them millions of dollars worth of goods and by cancellation of orders delayed in delivery. The immediate cause of this slowing down of activity has been not only cancellation of orders already booked, but the great caution and hesitancy of retail merchants in making commitments for fall goods, coincident with liquidation of current stocks at greatly reduced prices on account of the unseasonable weather, and increasing unwillingness of the public to purchase at former prices.

Reductions by retail shoe dealers have been accompanied and stimulated by the disposal of enormous stocks of footwear by the makers at special sales to the consumer direct, one combination of Lynn manufacturers hiring a large vacant store in Boston for this purpose, where thousands of pairs of the finest grades of women's shoes in the latest styles of the season are being disposed of for $5.50—the nearest approach to pre-war price levels yet reached by any class of merchandise.

Liquidating Goods

Most retailers attribute current price reductions wholly to transient factors in the situation and to the perfectly normal instinct of every sane and sensible merchant to liquidate when he is overstocked with unseasonable goods and to proceed with caution in the matter of commitments for the future under such conditions as at present exist, but they are convinced that the needs of the public for the coming fall cannot be supplied at the level of last autumn's prices when confronted with the current quotations of manufacturers and jobbers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC		
May—	1920	Increase
Oper revenue	$9,480,312	$1,058,041
Oper income	2,078,840	*364,431
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	46,475,328	5,269,371
Oper income	12,304,338	804,870
NORTHERN PACIFIC		
Oper revenue	$7,981,880	$407,083
Oper deficit	976,347	*1,123,735
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	42,405,531	4,881,094
Oper income	2,009,999	*2,804,185
LEHIGH VALLEY		
Oper revenue	$5,203,205	*$88,346
Oper deficit	1,358,352	*1,552,680
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	25,058,606	1,218,225
Oper deficit	3,918,832	*4,291,999
MAINE CENTRAL		
Oper revenue	$1,686,684	$382,433
Oper deficit	16,227	54,241
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	7,303,130	586,134
Oper deficit	1,163,327	*408,642
NORFOLK & WESTERN		
Oper revenue	$6,423,483	$498,435
Oper income	202,724	*435,138
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	30,300,435	409,040
Oper deficit	448,815	*4,298,508
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY		
Oper revenue	$13,895,876	$2,616,459
Oper income	879,478	*586,813
From Jan. 1—		
Oper revenue	43,682,839	10,276,995
Oper income	7,564,360	2,378,352

GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

CALGARY, Alberta—Unless an unexpected setback occurs, a new record will be set up for crops in the Province of Alberta. All grains and grasses are well above ground and, with wheat selling at $2.45 a bushel, the farmers are looking forward to fine returns. The ground is well moistened.

GORTON PEW FISHERIES

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Gorton Pew Fisheries Company reports for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1920, a deficit after charges of $83,765, compared with net earnings in the previous year of $501,962.

DIVIDENDS

The Alliance Realty Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 16 to stock of record July 10.

The American Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 30.

The Eureka Pipe Line Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $3 a share, payable August 2 to stock of record July 15.

The Submarine Boat Corporation declared the regular semi-annual 50-cent dividend, payable August 7, to stock of record July 24.

The Carbon Steel Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 10.

The Ingersoll Rand Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable July 31 to stock of record July 9.

The American Ice Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 24 to stock of record July 9.

The American Glue Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $4 on the preferred stock, payable August 2 to stock of record July 15.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad declared the semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable September 1 to stock of record July 17.

The International Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 9.

The Packard Motor Car Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable July 31 to stock of record July 15.

The Mountain States Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 20 to stock of record June 30.

The National Leather Company, which paid an initial dividend of 40 cents a share on February 15, has declared a second dividend of 40 cents, payable August 15.

The Fisher Body Corporation declared quarterly dividends of $2.50 on the common stock and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable August 2 to stock of record July 20.

The directors of the United States Trust Company of Boston have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent, payable July 1 to holders of record June 29.

The Producers & Refiners Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 12½ cents a share on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable August 2 to stock of record July 20.

The Midwest Refining Company declared an extra dividend of $1 a share in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable August 2 to holders of record July 15. Three months ago an extra dividend of 50 cents a share was declared.

The United States Worsted Company have declared the quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 23, and 1¾ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable July 15 to holders of record July 8.

The directors of the New England Guaranty Corporation, of which the Watson-Williams & Reed Company is fiscal agent, have declared a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15. On all stock issued before March 15, 1920, the date of record of the last dividend, this will be a quarterly dividend of $1.75. On all stock issued since March 15 the dividend will be computed from the date of issue of certificates until July 1.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Belgian Government yesterday was to pay off $40,000,000 90-day acceptances. The money was recently raised through the sale of $50,000,000 notes.

The United States Treasury will receive $350,000,000 from the United States Grain Corporation whose stockholders have voted to reduce the capital from $500,000,000 to $150,000,000.

During the first half of 1920, the Standard Oil group of companies distributed $54,110,092 in dividends. Since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey in 1912, the Standard Oil companies have paid out in dividends $747,754,366.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSING

NEW YORK, New York—The New York Stock Exchange will be closed from Friday afternoon to Tuesday morning over the Fourth of July, the Board of Governors announced yesterday.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 84

A quarterly dividend of three per cent (three dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 10, 1920.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

DIVIDEND NO. 125

A quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent has been declared, payable August 2, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1920.

T. K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

Boston, June 29, 1920.

GORHAM COMPANY REORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The reorganization of the chain of silver manufacturing companies affiliated with the Gorham Company is being carried out along lines closely paralleling the plan under which General Motors and its subsidiary corporations are operated, it was learned today at the offices of the Gorham Company, by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

That the remarkable growth of General Motors and its subsidiaries is about to be paralleled in the silver industry is the belief confidently expressed by officials of the reorganized companies. This is based upon the fact that in spite of an organization which not only duplicated plant and equipment at widely scattered points, but actually put some of the affiliated companies into direct competition with others of the same group in their products, all of the allied Gorham companies have just come through the most prosperous year of normal business in their history. Moreover, an appraisal of the companies' real estate, plant and other property now under way has already revealed actual values in some instances two or three times in excess of the values at which these properties are carried on the companies' books, while the volume of business in sight is definitely greater than at any previous time.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 30

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—H. L. Sibley of J. K. Orr Shoe Co.; 89 Bedford Street.
Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McElwain Barton Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Chicago, Ill.—R. B. Agnew of O'Conner & Goldberg; Lenox.
Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy and I. Nettor of Charles Meiss Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati, O.—H. E. Ottinger of Isaac Faller & Sons; Lenox.
Dallas, Tex.— L. C. King, Essex.
Dubuque, Iowa—W. H. Landschulz of Lantsky Allen Shoe Co.; United States.
Havana, Cuba—J. & P. Catchot; United States.
Indianapolis, Ind.—C. H. Chrowder of Chrowder Cooper & Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery.
Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Beals Torrey Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
New Berne, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. M. Marks & Sons; Touraine.
New York City—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of Cully Storz Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Omaha, Neb.—M. E. Robinson; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—C. J. Reynolds of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—George De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; United States.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. F. Munroe and C. F. Woltman of Munroe Bros.; United States.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln Street.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Grossman of The Emporium; United States.
Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; United States.
Springfield, Mo.—H. J. Upham of Upham Shoe Co.; Bellevue.
St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Robinson of B. Nugent & Bros.; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—E. E. Reader of James Clark Leather Co.; Touraine.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. A. Gralnick of Western Gate Shoe Co.; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

MONTANA OUTLOOK BRIGHT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—"Montana will have something to sell this year, even though grain acreage has decreased in some parts of the state," says R. S. Hume, resident representative of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis in Montana. "Crop conditions are very good, there is plenty of moisture in the ground, and the grain looks fine."

TO PAY BACK DIVIDENDS

BALTIMORE, Maryland—More than 75 per cent of the holders of the common and preferred stocks of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Mills, Inc., having approved the proposition to pay the 19 per cent of accrued dividends on the preferred stock in preferred stock at par, the directors have formally declared this dividend, payable July 15 to holders of record July 1.

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

NEW YORK, New York—The Virginian Railway Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1919, a net corporate income, after taxes and charges of $1,845,634, equal to $6.60 a share on $27,955,000 preferred stock, compared with $1,527,441 or $5.46 a share in 1918.

PROTEST AGAINST HIGH INTEREST

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Declares that Rates on Borrowings Secured by Liberty Bonds Are Working Hardship

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has addressed a letter to David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, protesting against the high interest rates demanded on loans on Liberty bonds. The letter says in part:

We are writing to respectfully protest against the course adopted by the Federal Reserve banks with respect to loans made to purchasers of Liberty bonds. When subscriptions were being solicited to the various issues, at least to the last two issues, people were told that if they would make a purchase of the bonds they would be permitted to borrow from the banks up to approximately 90 per cent of their par value at a little higher rate than the rate of the bonds for an indefinite time, providing, of course, that such loans were frequently reduced by partial payments and paid in full within a reasonable time. With this assurance and in order to promote the success of the issues many people from patriotic motives purchased bonds far beyond their capacity to immediately pay for them.

The rate has now been raised by the loaning banks to 6 per cent or more, for the reason that the rate on rediscounted notes, secured by Liberty bonds, has been correspondingly increased by the Federal Reserve banks and the effect, as you know, has been that many borrowers have felt obliged to sell their bonds even at depreciated prices.

Another fact which has operated severely against borrowers on Liberty bonds has been the position taken by some of the banks that a loan on this class of collateral should be included in figuring the total amount that a bank can loan to one borrower. This also is a departure from the interpretation of the rule that loans on Liberty bonds to subscribers would not be included in figuring the maximum which a bank could loan to a single borrower.

During the Liberty Loan campaigns, the Four Minute Men and other workers were authorized to say that a good market would be maintained for the bonds and that they would practically be currency for their face value in the pockets of the holders. How far results have differed from these statements is only too apparent.

There is a very general feeling that the rates on this class of loans are working a hardship which people ought not to be called upon to bear and that the effect is to penalize people for their patriotism.

STEEL SITUATION IN SHARON ACUTE

SHARON, Pennsylvania—The rail order calling for the use of all gondola cars for use in transportation of coal, alone will cause a complete tie-up of many mills in this district if continued any length of time, say officials.

By the Interstate Commerce Commission order all cars loaded with coal will be unloaded within 24 hours and placed on direct line for return trip to mines. It will be impossible to ship products from the many local plants under the new order, nor will it be possible to receive raw materials. Tin mills are being given preference in use of box cars for shipping tinplate to the western coast for canneries.

Mills are now handicapped for coal, coke and iron ore. One furnace has not received a single car of iron ore from lake ports for three weeks. It is reported rail conditions are as bad now as when the switchmen's strike was precipitated.

SAVAGE ARMS EXTENDING

SHARON, Pennsylvania—The Savage Arms Corporation is installing thousands of dollars worth of new machinery and equipment in its Sharon works and expects to have one of the most complete forge and pressed steel plants in the country. The local plant is rushed to capacity and is far behind in its orders. It is turning out a large amount of work for different automobile concerns. The prospects are exceedingly bright.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, July 15, 1920, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 19, 1920.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.

ACCOUNTANTS

Established 1883

Announce the opening of an office in Utica, New York, in the Clarendon Building, under the management of Mr. Harry Brick, who has been associated with their New York office for many years.

40 Court Street, Boston

New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Utica and London, England

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TILDEN WINNER IN FINAL ROUND

United States Player Qualifies to Meet G. L. Patterson in the Challenge Round of World's Lawn Tennis Tournament

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, England (Wednesday)—Four matches of international character took place today in the world's lawn tennis championships; but the outstanding events were the finals qualified to meet Miss Lyanne of France in the challenge round by defeating Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California, 6—2, 6—1, so that the stirring match in the same event last year will be repeated with the English player as the challenger. Today Mrs. Chambers played cooly with all her former brillancy, placing well throughout the match in distinct contrast with Miss Ryan's inaccuracy both on the side lines and down the center.

In the men's singles W. T. Tilden 2d, United States, qualified to meet G. L. Patterson by eliminating Zengo Shimidzu of Japan with difficulty, 6—4, 6—4, 13—11. Tilden began by winning the first game, but then lost four outright, playing very unsteadily. Then he pulled himself together and brought his usual tactics into operation against the Japanese. His placing improved and he continually won points by securing the position at the net after forcing his opponents onto the back line. Winning five games outright, he took the set. In the second set he allowed Shimidzu to go ahead and was only level at 4 all, but again, at the critical point, he overpowered his agile, but small opponent. Tilden's fine serving was not always in evidence and he double faulted a good deal. The third set was 5—2 against the American before he began to pull up. He carried it to 5 all and then began a long succession of games alternately won by each player until finally, after 24 of them, Tilden secured the set and the match.

The doubles match between the English pair, A. R. F. Kingscote and J. C. Parke, and the South Africans, G. H. Dodd and C. R. Blackbeard, resulted in a victory for the former, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Finally a mixed doubles titbit was served up in the match between G. L. Patterson and Miss Suzanne Lenglen against Zeryo Shimidzu and Mrs. Lambert Chambers. The former pair were far too strong for the opposition, and won, 6—2, 7—5.

MITCHELL LEADS IN BRITISH GOLF

J. M. Barnes Is Tied In Second Place Seven Strokes Behind the Leader

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DEAL, England (Wednesday)—Abe Mitchell led the field of amateur and professional golfers who are taking part in the British open golf championship tournament here today at the completion of two rounds of play with a card of 147 for the 36 holes of play. He made the first round in 74 and the second in 73. J. M. Barnes, professional champion of the United States and Alexander Hird who led the field at the end of the first round, were tied for second place with 153 each.

S. Wingate and Edward Ray, the latter champion in 1912, were tied at 155 each. J. H. Taylor, champion in 1894, 1895, 1900, 1909 and 1913 had a card of 157; L. Holland, R. G. Wilson and A. G. Havers had cards of 158 each, while Harry Varden, champion in 1896, 1898, 1899, 1903, 1911 and 1914, Lord Charles Hope, James Braid, D. Grant, Joseph Taylor and C. H. Corlett had cards of 159 each.

The tournament is being played on the links of the Royal Cinque Ports Club, and with entries from Great Britain, United States, France and Spain, great interest is being manifested in the tournament. There were five games today which had an international flavor. Barnes was drawn against Wilson and W. C. Hagen, United States open champion, was drawn against S. G. Bush. Neither United States player showed his best form. Hagen was seldom on the course in his long game and took 82 for the first round against Wilson's 76. Barnes began by pulling his putts and took 79.

Arnaud Massey, France, did a round in 81 against Tom Williamson's 77, Jean Gassiat, also of France, did 79 against George Duncan. Duncan, who is a warm British favorite, started with great confidence and was out in 36. At the tenth, twelfth, and eighteenth, however, he took 6 and the result was a round of 80.

De la Torre, the Spanish champion, returned an 84 after the first round. In the afternoon he improved and with 78 defeated Massey who had an 82 by 1 on the day's play. Gassiat deteriorated in the afternoon, returning 82. Hagen took an 84 in the afternoon and is practically out of the competition, so is C. J. H. Tolley, the British amateur champion, who totaled 169 for the two rounds.

WESTERN TENNIS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The third day's playing in the Western Singles and Western Section Doubles Championship at the Cincinnati Tennis Club was interrupted early Wednesday by heavy rains. The condition of the court prevented the opening of the first round in women's singles and the resumption of the third round in men's singles. W. T. Hayes and R. Burdick of Chicago have arrived and will play their singles matches today.

FAMOUS HENLEY REGATTA OPENS

Four Hundred Oarsmen Entered to Compete in This Famous Event on the Thames River

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HENLEY, England (Wednesday)—The Henley Regatta opened today on a pre-war basis with 400 oarsmen competing for the famous trophies. Though over 48 have entered, the over-seas competitors are few; the United States and Holland alone entering the lists against England's best clubs. The program today was confined to the preliminary heats of the Ladies' Plate, Thames Cup, Diamond Sculls and Goblets lasting nearly seven hours.

The first notable victory was that of Third Trinity against Sydney Sussex, another Cambridge College, in the Ladies' Plate. The former is a strong crew and includes H. O. C. Boret and R. L. McEwen of the University crew that beat Oxford this year.

Magdalen College of Oxford, one of the strongest British crews, including A. T. M. Durand, S. Earl and W. E. C. James of this year's varsity, and W. H. Porritt, the Dark Blue coxswain, had an easy task in their first race against Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the Thames Cup race, winning easily in 7m. 53s. over a 1½-mile course. Both Magdalen and Third Trinity are entered for the Grand Challenge Cup.

Lady Margaret, stroked by H. H. S. Hartley, the Light Blue, defeated First Trinity by half a length in the race for the plate and the other winning crews were Shrewsbury School, Pembroke, Eton, Merton, Christ Church, and Balliol colleges.

In the Thames Cup race Lady Margaret lost to Caius, the holders; but the London Rowing Club; Trinity, Oxford; Kingston; Exeter College, Oxford; and the Thames Rowing Club's first crew won their heats.

In the Diamond Sculls, D. H. L. Gollan, Trinity, defeated I. P. Muller, and J. Beresford Jr., Thames Rowing Club, defeated the Master of Gray.

In the Goblets, H. Peake and R. L. McEwen defeated P. Beresford and A. M. Harding and the day's program concluded with a victory for Christ Church and Pembroke in the Ladies' Plate.

MANY DEFAULTS IN TENNIS PLAY

Indianapolis Players Fail to Appear for Their Matches in the Western Singles and Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The second days events in the western singles and western sectional doubles tennis championship tournament being played here at the Cincinnati Tennis Club's courts were considerably disarranged by the announcement that the Indianapolis contingent of players would not participate; this removed two fast teams in doubles from the schedule, F. Bastian and J. Hennessy and C. Trask and J. McKay all of whom also were entered in the singles. Their opponents in all matches were advanced by defaults.

Very little fast tennis has been seen so far, Jene Weber and Earl Williams of Chicago showing the only approach to championship tennis form in their respective singles matches. The summary:

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

R. McKee, Dayton, defeated W. Hill, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—1.

F. Janowitz, Cincinnati, defeated F. Bastian, Indianapolis, by default.

Second Round

Earl Williams, Chicago, defeated L. Woodruff, Cincinnati, 6—4, 6—3.

P. Bast, Hamilton, defeated C. Gard, Hamilton, 8—6, 7—9, 10—8.

C. A. Carran, Cleveland, defeated C. Wack, Hamilton, 6—0, 6—4.

R. McKee, Dayton, defeated P. Kunkel, Cincinnati, 6—0, 6—4.

R. A. Holden, Cincinnati, defeated S. Lowrie, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4.

Ray Kunkel, Cincinnati, defeated R. Ralston, Cincinnati, by default.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated C. Trask, Indianapolis, by default.

F. Janowitz, Cincinnati, defeated M. Lewis, Cincinnati, by default.

Jene Weber, Chicago, defeated E. Wirthlin, Cincinnati, by default.

A. Zimmerman, Cincinnati, defeated J. Moss, Glendale, by default.

R. H. Burdick, Chicago, defeated J. O'Connell, Cincinnati, by default.

H. Bartel, Cleveland, defeated F. Burns, Cincinnati, by default.

T. Howe, Cincinnati, defeated J. Hennessy, Indianapolis, by default.

Louis Kuhler, Cincinnati, defeated J. McKay, Indianapolis, by default.

Third Round

Jene Weber, Chicago, defeated P. Bast, Hamilton, 6—3, 6—0.

Men's Doubles—First Round

L. Kuhler and O. Krusling, Cincinnati, defeated L. Bronson and C. Wack, Hamilton, 6—2, 6—3, 9—7.

S. Ramsey and W. Ramsey, Cincinnati, defeated H. Pugh and F. S. Brown, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—0, 6—0.

C. Gard and P. Bast, Hamilton, defeated W. Hill and M. Lewis, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

NICKALLS WANTED AGAIN

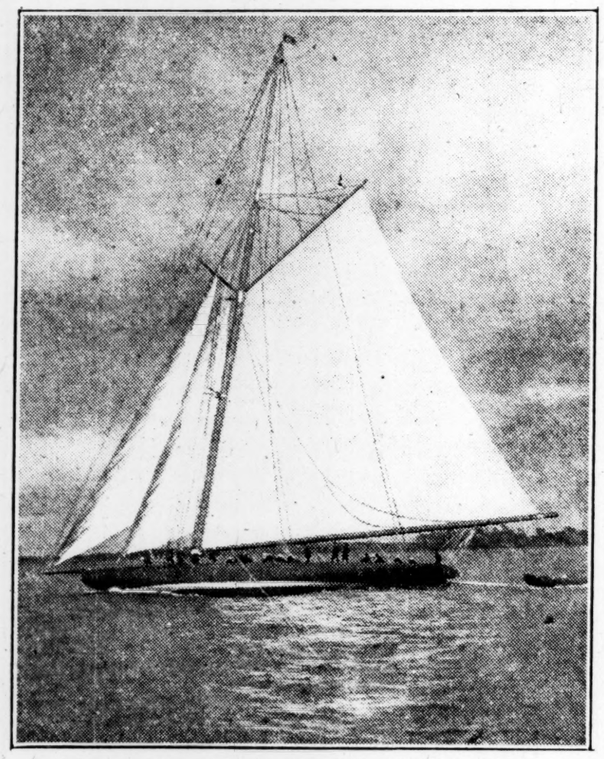
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Guy Nickalls, who was head coach of the Yale varsity crew the past season, has been asked to return to Yale for the next year, by the rowing committee. C. C. Peters, captain and stroke of the crew, has been asked to become assistant coach.

MANY HOPE THE SHAMROCK WINS

Believed That a Victory for the Challenger for the America's Cup Would Be a Great Benefit to Yacht Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ABOARD STEAMSHIP VICTORIA OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey—Two weeks from tomorrow Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's Cup will meet the Resolute, defender of that famous trophy, in the first of a series of races off Sandy Hook which many a good American, in the best interests of international yachting, hopes will crown the popular Irish baronet's long quest with success.



Photograph by Central News, New York

Shamrock IV off City Island, New York

If Resolute should win from Shamrock IV, it is doubtful whether another challenge would be made for a number of years, unless Sir Thomas should send his fifth, which might not be unlikely. But if he should win this year, the necessity of challenging rather than defending would give great stimulus to American yachting.

Over alternating 30-mile windward-leeward and triangular courses and on alternate days, the pug-nosed green craft which flies the shamrock will vie with the yacht built to contend with her, just before the war, for what, through more than half a century of international racing, has become the most famous yachting trophy in the world.

Three times Sir Thomas, prodigal in the expenditure of money which would buy the very best in British yachting intelligence, has come short of his great ambition and three times with very little delay, he has undertaken the stupendous task of building, manning and racing another challenger. Of the procession of Shamrocks which have crossed the Atlantic since he first tried to lift the cup, the second came closest to success. But each has been met by superior skill in construction, sail making, setting and rigging, and in sailing. The American skippers have usually not found it difficult to cross the finishing line a comfortable distance ahead of the challenger.

Through what may be called the Lipton era of the history of America's Cup, the progress of racing yacht designing away from serviceable types toward sheer racing shells has continued. Old America, for which there is a warm place in the heart of every yachtsman, was something of an excursion boat in comparison with the craft which now race for the cup she won. She was a roomy schooner, prepared for a cruise as well as a race. She was, in her way, a triumph of design and she fully justified the hopes of the New York syndicate which built her when she left a whole British yacht club fleet behind in her famous cup-winning race around the Isle of Wight.

There followed a series of challenges, some misunderstandings, charges of unfairness here and there, but all in all a long line of examples of fine sportsmanship on an international scale. While international friendship, on the whole, has been fostered, the business of designing racing yachts has been advanced by the proverbial leaps and bounds. The schooner type has long since been discarded, and the present type is the sloop of great sail-carrying capacity and light displacement. Everything is now sacrificed for speed. After the last race about the only place left for challenger or defender is the scrap-heap.

Many yachtsmen believe that this is wrong. They would prefer to see the New York Yacht Club deed of gift and the rules under which the cup races are conducted revised in a manner which would permit designers more latitude in working into their craft something other than mere speed. The speed must be there, of course, but it is submitted that greater ingenuity might be required in designing a craft which would be a comfortable cruising craft as well, than in designing one on which every last line, plank spar and stay is sacrificed for the single quality of speed.

It has already been pointed out in these columns that the two Shamrocks which are now racing off Sandy Hook illustrate this point. Shamrock IV, the challenger, is a shell of a craft with such an immense sail area that her skipper has not even dared to try out her masts and spars against her full-canvas strength. The 23-meter Shamrock is more heavily weighted down by comfortable cabins, for she is fitted out as a cruiser as well as racer. She is not, of course, as speedy as the challenger; but it is contended the challenger and defender type is not enough faster to warrant the perpetuation and further development of such types.

A yacht of the meter's type, many yachtsmen believe, is fast enough. It is a fact that she has won for Sir Thomas any number of cups. He speaks of her as the fastest yacht of her class in England. If the cup race rules were altered so that yachts of the meter's types might be built, there would be every bit as good racing. Ten or 15 minutes difference in time, for the racing shell type is about that much faster than the meter, would make no difference as far as pure sport is concerned. And when the races are over the yacht owners would have something left besides a relic.

Under changed conditions, the vast expenditures now required by cup challenging and defending, expenditures so great that only men of wealth like Sir Thomas, and like the Americans who form syndicates in order to build defenders would be justified. As things are now, except for the honor at stake, these expenditures bring back little or nothing. In a word, they are a waste of money. But rules allowing designing of yachts serviceable as well as fast, it is held, would bring the same return in point of honor, furnish just as good sport, and leave, at the finish, something which might be still serviceable.

HARVARD IS TO TRAIN NOVICES

Col. L. H. Drennan Has a Plan Whereby College Men Can Be Taught in the Summer to Fly

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University is making plans to train novices in aeronautics next fall in order that the Crimson may be represented in the intercollegiate races after the former service men have left college. It is expected that nearly all of the experienced airmen now at Harvard will be graduated this spring. Col. L. H. Drennan of the Northeastern Department has devised a plan whereby college men will be trained at summer aviation camps in three periods of six weeks each, and will receive their reserve commissions at the end of the third summer. If this is approved by the Army Aviation Committee, there will be a constant supply of well-trained flyers to fill the gaps made by graduation.

According to Colonel Drennan's plan the college men would receive $75 a month pay and would take the course after their freshman, sophomore and junior years.

There are now 60 members of the Aeronautical Society in this city, most of whom were trained during the war. Of this number, more than half will receive degrees this commencement, and the remainder will be graduated next spring.

Even if the plan proposed by Colonel Drennan fails to meet with approval of the Air Service, it is expected that the club will survive, and will be entered in annual intercollegiate meets. L. E. Thomas, who was the first president of the Intercollegiate Flying Association, is making efforts to stabilize the Harvard Aeronautical Society and to put the sport on as sound a basis as possible in other universities.

NEW YORK CLOSE UP ON LEADERS

Highlanders Take Both Games of Double-Header While Speaker's Team Is Meeting Defeat

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	43	22	.662
New York	44	23	.657
Chicago	38	26	.594
Washington	32	28	.533
Boston	30	31	.492
St. Louis	31	34	.477
Detroit	21	43	.328
Philadelphia	17	49	.258

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Louis 10, Cleveland 8.
New York 6, Philadelphia 5 (first game).
New York 10, Philadelphia 6 (second game).
Boston 4, Washington 3 (10 innings, first game).
Washington 5, Boston 2 (second game).
Chicago 11, Detroit 0.

GAMES TODAY

Washington at Boston.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By winning both ends of their double-header with the Philadelphia Athletics while Cleveland was meeting with reversal at the hands of St. Louis, the New York Highlanders made negligible the gap which separates them from the league leaders. A victory by Miller Huggins' men today, with Cleveland idle, will bring the easterners into first place.

Chicago continued playing good baseball when it defeated Detroit in an uneven exhibition. The White Sox are several games away from the lead, but must be counted as a first-rate contender. Washington retained its hold on fourth place, taking one of the games played at Boston, while St. Louis, with .477, is not far from the first division. Detroit and Philadelphia continue to furnish slight opposition to the other six clubs, the Athletics appearing to have staked an indisputable claim to cellar honors.

BOSTON-WASHINGTON SPLIT

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—	4	12	2
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	11	2

Batteries—Shaw and Gharrity; Bush and Walters. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2—	5	8	1
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—	2	9	2

Batteries—Zachary and Gharrity; Pennock and Walters. Umpires—Moriarty and Chill.

RUTH'S HOMERS AID DOUBLE WIN

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	1—	6	14	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2—	5	15	1

Batteries—Quinn and Ruel; Naylor, Bigbee and Perkins. Umpire—Dineen.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	3—	10	13	1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	1—	6	10	3

Batteries—Collins and Hannah; Perry, Hasty and Perkins. Umpire—Dineen.

CHICAGO VANQUISHES DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	6	5	0	0	0	2	0—	14	18	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	1

Batteries—Faber and Schalk, Lynn; Leonard, Allen, Coombs and Woodall. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin.

CLEVELAND TEAM LOSES OUT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
St. Louis	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	x—10	16	1	
Cleveland	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	3	0—	8	14	2

Batteries—Davis and Severeid; Bagby, Uhle, Neihaus, Faeth and O'Neill. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

CHAMPION LOSES TO FORMER CHAMPION

G. S. Lynn Defeats William McLuckie in the Second Round of Canadian Amateur Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec — All the United States players were eliminated at the end of the second round of the Canadian amateur golf championships here Tuesday, the last Americans to lose being F. M. Hancock and E. H. Collette of Providence, Rhode Island, who went down in the second round. Hancock was defeated by T. Gillespie of Calgary 5 and 4, while Collette lost to W. S. Greening, Lambton, by 2 and 1. In the first round Hancock defeated H. S. Reid of Mississauga, by 4 and 3, and Collette defeating A. H. Ross of the Country Club, Montreal, by 2 and 1.

The elimination of the present holder of the Canadian title, William McLuckie of Kanawaki, Montreal, by the former champion and eight times holder of the title, G. S. Lyon of Lambton, was a big surprise. Marcus Greer of Grand Mere, Quebec, formerly of Philadelphia, made a new course record in defeating Douglas Laird of Winnipeg, a former Princeton champion. The new mark set was a 68, one better than made by a local professional and two better than the former amateur mark. The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

A. A. Gill, Toronto, defeated E. A. Macnutt, Royal Montreal, 3 and 1.

F. G. Hoblitzel, Sarnia, defeated B. S. Cornish, Beaconsfield, 2 up.

T. Gillespie, Calgary, defeated B. S. Evans, United States, 2 and 1.

F. M. Hancock United States, defeated H. S. Reed, Mississauga, 4 and 3.

Seymour Lyon, Lambton, defeated G. M. Jacobs, Oshaw, 5 and 4.

N. M. Scott, Royal Montreal, defeated J. L. Lewis, Hamilton, 2 and 1.

J. Hadden, Toronto, defeated C. Monk, Royal Montreal, 3 and 2.

R. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, defeated J. H. H. Robertson, Beaconsfield, 3 and 2.

A. A. Adams, Hamilton, defeated A. Wilson, Royal Montreal, 1 up (19 holes).

Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, defeated B. Devlin, Royal Ottawa, 5 and 4.

F. R. Martin, Hamilton, defeated Matt Thompson, Elmhurst, 1 up.

J. W. Yuile, Royal Montreal, defeated E. S. Merritt, Royal Montreal, 3 and 1.

G. S. Lyon, Lambton, defeated E. C. Cockran, United States, 1 up (19 holes).

William McLuckie, Kanawaki, defeated Jess Applegath, Mississauga, 6 and 5.

W. C. James, Lambton, defeated H. H. Donald, Rosedale, 2 and 1.

J. H. McCulloch, Beaconsfield, defeated G. R. McCall, Beaconsfield, 4 and 3.

J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, defeated A. Campbell, Winnipeg, 3 and 2.

E. H. McDougall, Beaconsfield, defeated D. V. T. Williams, Kanawaki, 1 up.

C. B. Grier, Royal Montreal, defeated J. T. Novinger, Kanawaki, 5 and 4.

Sidney Morgan, Beaconsfield, defeated Gratz Joseph, Royal Montreal, 2 and 1.

E. H. Collette, United States, defeated A. H. Ross, Country Club, 2 and 1.

W. S. Greening, Lambton, defeated A. F. Baillie, Royal Montreal, 5 and 4.

R. Mackenzie, Outremont, defeated F. H. Cochrane, Toronto, 8 and 7.

Frank Thompson, Mississauga, defeated K. C. Allen, Winnipeg, 4 and 2.

G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, defeated E. R. L. H. Anderson, Beaconsfield, 1 up (19 holes).

F. F. Tribe, Winnipeg, defeated W. R. Campbell, Essex, 6 and 4.

R. B. Chillas, Beaconsfield, defeated L. S. Peck, Royal Montreal, 1 up (19 holes).

W. J. Thompson, Mississauga, defeated R. Henderson, Oshawa, 5 and 4.

Marcus Greer, Grand Mere, defeated T. B. Reith, Beaconsfield, 8 and 6.

Douglas Laird, Winnipeg, defeated A. Hutchinson, Royal Montreal, 3 and 2.

C. W. Hague, Calgary, defeated B. L. Anderson, Lambton, 6 and 5.

Maurice Hodson, Royal Montreal, defeated F. D. Hale, Winnipeg, 4 and 2.

Second Round

F. G. Hoblitzel, Sarnia, defeated A. A. Gill, Toronto, 6 and 5.

T. Gillespie, Calgary, defeated F. M. Hancock, United States, 5 and 4.

A. A. Adams, Hamilton, defeated Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, 5 and 4.

G. S. Lyon, Lambton, defeated William McLuckie, Kanawaki, 5 and 4.

Seymour Lyon, Lambton, defeated N. M. Scott, Royal Montreal, 1 up.

J. H. McCulloch, Beaconsfield, defeated W. C. James, Lambton, 3 and 2.

J. T. Cuthbert, Winnipeg, defeated E. S. McDougall, Beaconsfield, 4 and 3.

J. Hadden, Toronto, defeated R. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, 1 up.

C. B. Grier, Royal Montreal, defeated Sidney Morgan, Beaconsfield, 3 and 2.

F. R. Martin, Hamilton, defeated J. W. Yuile, Royal Montreal, 2 and 1.

G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, defeated F. F. Tribe, Winnipeg, 1 up.

Frank Thompson, Mississauga, defeated R. Mackenzie, Outremont, 6 and 5.

W. J. Thompson, Mississauga, defeated R. B. Chillas, Beaconsfield, 7 and 6.

W. S. Greening, Lambton, defeated E. H. Collette, United States, 2 and 1.

C. W. Hague, Calgary, defeated Maurice Hodson, Royal Montreal, 3 and 2.

Marcus Greer, Grand Mere, defeated Douglas Laird, Winnipeg, 7 and 6.

REDS PULL AWAY FROM CONTENDERS

Champions Have Better of St. Louis Again, Forcing Opponents Into a Third-Place Tie

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	35	26	.574
Brooklyn	33	30	.524
St. Louis	34	31	.523
Chicago	34	31	.523
Boston	28	28	.500
Pittsburgh	29	30	.492
New York	30	35	.462
Philadelphia	25	37	.403

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Brooklyn 7, New York 3 (first game).
Brooklyn 3, New York 1 (second game).
Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 0.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at New York.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — P. J. Moran's, champion Cincinnati Reds have emerged from the temporary slump into which they had fallen to judge by the form displayed by the team in the series with St. Louis just closed. The Cardinals in a short time had forged their way from the second division to a place below the champions, and entered Cincinnati with every confidence of snatching away the lead; but after temporary success they were halted. As a result St. Louis is now in a tie for third place, having yielded the runner-up berth by one point to Brooklyn, which yesterday won both its games.

Chicago defeated Pittsburgh in a finely-played contest, 1 to 0, Pitcher J. L. Vaughn allowing his opponents but one hit. Boston, which did not play, goes into fifth place as a consequence of Pittsburgh's defeat.

PITTSBURGH HELD TO ONE HIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—	1	5	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	1	0

Batteries — Vaughn and O'Farrell; Ponder and Haeffner. Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BROOKLYN TAKES TWO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0—	7	9	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1—	3	8	1

Batteries—Mitchell and Elliott; Barnes, Winters, Hubbell and Snyder. Umpires—O'Day and McCormick.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1—	3	9	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	5	0

Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Toney, Hubbell and Smith. Umpires—Quigley and McCormick.

REDS DOWN ST. LOUIS AGAIN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x—	2	4	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	2

Batteries—Reuther and Allen; Haines, Sotheron and Dilhoefer. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

SEMI-FINALS WILL BE PLAYED TODAY

Four Colleges Still Have Representation in the Intercollegiate Tennis Singles on the Haverford, Pennsylvania, Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Representatives of four different universities survive in the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association singles championship, as a result of the matches played Wednesday at the Merion Cricket Club courts at Haverford, Pennsylvania. University of California and Yale, Cornell and Harvard universities are still in.

The biggest upset of the day's play was the elimination of Capt. K. N. Hawks '21 of Yale by E. L. Levy '22, University of California, by the scores of 0—6, 6—2, 6—4. Hawks was runner-up to C. S. Garland Jr. in last year's championship tournament, and was picked by the critics to go into the finals again this year. He made an impressive start when he won the first set 6—0, and with the ease that he piled up his points the Californian appeared outclassed. But Levy got started in the second set, and by brilliant serving and fast work near the net evened the match with a 6—2 set. Levy's service was about the best seen so far in the tournament. Hawks rallied in the final set, and they battled away with honors even. They were tied at 4 all when the California star spurted again and won the set and match, 6—4.

L. M. Banks '20 of Yale kept the Elis in the tournament, however, when he disposed of J. B. Fenno Jr. of Harvard in straight sets, 7—5, 6—2. The Crimson player gave Banks considerable trouble in the first set but used up a lot of his strength while the Yale representative took things easy in the second set and won as he pleased. His speed was too much for Fenno toward the finish.

K. M. Reid of Cornell, who is also an Intercollegiate wrestler, gave a splendid exhibition of net work when he defeated C. H. Hyams of Harvard, 6—1, 6—4. D. P. Robinson Jr. of Harvard went into the semi-final round Tuesday when he had the better of W. L. Mallery, his Cornell opponent. The semi-finals will be played today and the finals Saturday.

Harvard's doubles teams won and lost to Cornell. Capt. L. A. de Turenne and Robinson were victorious over C. F. Pennock and Mallery of Cornell in straight sets, 6—0, 6—3, and Hyams and Fenno, wearing the Crimson colors, bowed to Reid and M. S. Holt of the Red and White in a hard match, 5—7, 5—3, 6—2.

At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, Captain de Turenne of Harvard was elected president, Mallery of Cornell vice-president, Levy of California secretary, and Hawks of Yale treasurer for next year. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT

Singles—Third Round

K. N. Reid, Cornell, defeated C. H. Hyams Jr., Harvard, 6—1, 6—4.

L. M. Banks, Yale, defeated J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard, 7—5, 6—2.

E. L. Levy, California, defeated K. N. Hawks, Yale, 0—6, 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles—First Round

K. M. Reid and W. S. Holt, Cornell, defeated C. H. Hyams Jr. and J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard, 5—7, 6—3, 6—2.

L. A. de Turenne and D. P. Robinson Jr., Harvard, defeated C. F. Pennock and W. T. Mallery, Cornell, 6—0, 6—3.

C. E. Granger and McNeill Drumwright, Texas, defeated C. M. Shipway and H. Kaltenback, Princeton, by default.

P. L. Goldsborough and Donald Nicols, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Samuel Sanberg and Sidney Adelstein, New York University, by default.

Second Round

A. N. Wilder and R. Wiley, Yale, defeated J. J. Rothschild and Lewis Martin, California, 6—2, 6—2.

C. E. Granger and McNeill Drumwright, Texas, defeated P. L. Goldsborough and Donald Nicols, University of Pennsylvania, by default.

PAINE TO COACH AT IOWA STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AMES, Iowa—C. W. Mayser, director of athletics at Iowa State College, has announced the appointment of three new coaches who will join the staff next fall. N. C. Paine, who was a star quarterback at the University of Chicago and one of the best known ever developed by A. A. Stagg, Maroon athletic director, will have charge of football. He comes to Iowa State from the University of Arkansas, where he coached a championship team. Previously he was coach at Baylor University, Texas.

M. A. Kent, former star basketball and baseball player at the University of Iowa, will direct these two sports here. He comes from the University of Wisconsin, where he has been baseball coach.

E. E. Mylan, of Franklin and Marshall College, has been secured to take charge of all freshman sports. In his undergraduate days he was a famous quarterback, winning a place on one of the All-American teams.

Coach Mayser will retain his position of director of athletics. He will coach wrestling and will assist with football. The additions to the staff are in line with the policy of the college to provide wholesome sports for the entire student body. During the 1919-20 college year an average of more than 800 men participated in some form of athletics daily.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

An Alphabet of Wild Flowers

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A is for Arbutus sweet, flowering with the robin's call;
And for the purple Aster blooming lovely in the fall.

B for yellow Buttercup, sunniest flower of all,
And Blue-eyed Grass in hiding, modest, shy and small.

C begins the Chinkapin, from mid-West river valleys wide;
And the sky-blue Chicory that grows the country road beside.

D is for the Daisy white that welcomes Summer's lovely train;
Beginning Dutchman's Breeches too, hidden down the lane.

E spells Erythronium, as Dogtooth violet blowing;
And the Evening Primrose, her golden beauty showing.

F is first in Fireweed, of Willow Weed the other name,
Whose pinkly purple towers in the woodland clearings flame.

G the Gentians blue begins, one fringed and low, one closed and tall;
The closed in summer meadows blowing, the other in the fall.

H for Honeysuckle stands, to the busy bee so dear,
And Harebell whose faint fairy chime at evening one may hear.

Iris sweet and blue begins with I and grows the water by
And Indian Paintbrush flaming red amid the grass so high.

J's for Johnny-Jump-Up, in Maytime smiling in your face;
Jack-in-the-Pulpit's very near him, for the springtime saying grace.

K is for the Knapweed, the Bachelor's Button red,
That grows amid the standing corn with fuzzy, hairy head.

L is for the Larkspur, with flowers like the sky,
And for the tall-spired Lupine upon the hillsides high.

M begins the Milkweed loved by the Monarch butterfly;
And the purple Moccasin where the pines stand close and high.

N is for the Nightshade, with gold and purple crown;
And Nepeta, Catmint loved by every puss in town.

O the Oxeye Daisy powders all the fields in June
While the Showy Orchis hides from the warmth of noon.

P is for the Prairie Rose, sweet flower of the plain;
Phlox sweet though ragged tells us when the fall has come again.

Q is for the Quatch Grass, in changing purples gay
Rippling to the wind above the turf beside the way.

R is for the Rhododendron, making hillsides splendid,
While in the field is Ragged Robin, whose clothes are never mended.

S is for the Sunflower with bright and morning face;
The Shooting Star as well that brightens every shady place.

T begins the Trillium, Spring Beauty blushing red,
And Tiger Lily by the woodside lifting up its flaming head.

U spells Umbrellawort, whose flower against the rain is spread,
And Uvularia, Bellwort known, holding down her modest head.

V heads the early Violet, hiding in the grass so shy
Above the blue Veronica where tilts the dragon fly.

W for the Water Lily, of Summer's beauties queen,
After the pale purple Windflower hid amid its leaves so green.

X leads out Xanthium, the Cockleburs that cling;
Xerophyllum, tall Turkeybeard, who bears him like a king.

Y's for Yarrow, an old time herb, a cottage garden friend
Leading Yellow Goatsbeard, who comes in near the end.

Z last of all, Zizania, the wild rice thick and tall
Whose purple fields hide waters wide where the wild duck call.

A Night Road

Did you ever walk along a country road at the edge of evening? There is such a road which passes by a wood, a quiet, New England wood, and the road leads from one little New England village to another where the chimes ring from a tall tower. It is very pleasant to hear these chimes ringing out, in the twilight and in the very early morning.

And it is very pleasant to walk from the little hamlet along the night road, along the little footpath where the summer daisies are blowing in the night wind.

There is no one on the road. It is very still. One can hear the rustling of a leaf in the dark, evening wood. And then, suddenly, a bird begins to sing in the wood. He does not sing very long. His day is over. But he sings a very short little song.

The long, dim wood stretches beside the road. It makes no sound.

Down in the valley are the marshes wrapped in white mists. They are like banks of foam. The moon is rising in the valley.

Flowers in the Desert

Travelers on trains through desert regions often find that there are miles and miles of pretty blue, yellow and red flowers growing just as finely as though they were in green fields or gardens in the cities. It does not require much to make flowers grow in the springtime. Of course in the summer when it is hotter these plants tuck themselves away to wait until the next spring.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

How do you like to go up in a swing, up in the air so blue?

"As You Were"

"Why, you sleep in the same bed every night," exclaimed the Circus Child. Her quick eyes took in all the little touches which made Annabel's room one of the prettiest in the house. The tiny-paned windows, with their ruffled, dotted white skirts; the little low dressing table, soft ivory color, with sprays of painted pink apple blossoms looped gayly here and there; the small costumer on which hung Annabel's daintily embroidered crêpe kimona; the shelf in the corner with its row of dearly loved books, "Alice in Wonderland," and "Little Women" and the neat pasteboard diary in which Annabel wrote each day a careful record of her doings. There was a place for everything, she noted; even Margery and Muriel, the dolls, had their own little bureau and chairs. The Circus Child surveyed it all with much interest.

Annabel was glad at the chance to entertain her little guest. It isn't every day in the year that a small girl has an opportunity to enjoy a visit in her very own home from another little girl whose only home all summer long, after school closes, is in a circus tent or on trains. And it came about this way: Phillippa's father was the ringmaster of the Biggest Circus, and his brother had once "prospected" (dug for gold) with Annabel's daddy, up in the Yukon. The two men had been sort of mining "buddies," had built their cabin together and lived together in it, and had always, after they returned to their homes, written letters back and forth to each other once or twice a year. So when the circus came to Daneville Phillippa's father promised his brother to go and call on Annabel's father. Mr. Phelps, who was the ringmaster, had his family with him, which explains why Phillippa and Annabel were spending this July afternoon together.

"Yes, I sleep here every night," she replied; "that is, Phillippa, except when we go to Grandmother's. But I don't see why you like it so much. Of course my room is pretty, but just think of you! Going off on a train every single day, and riding in the dark, and every time you go to sleep, waking up somewhere else! Oh, Phillippa, I think I'd be perfectly happy if I could live like you do. Tell me, do you ever have a chance to ride on a—a—performing horse?"

"Oh, goodness, yes!" Phillippa laughed. "Why, most any time I can. But they're awfuly broadbacked, most of them, you know, and I just sort of slip around, and it's more fun to play with my dolls in the tent where it's cool." She glanced out of the window to the row of big maples. "That must be a nice place to play house, Annabel."

"Oh, yes, it's all right. I have a big piano box further out for a doll house. But tell me, Phillippa, did you—did you ever ride in a parade?"

"Oh, yes, lots of times. But it's pretty tiresome sitting out so long in the sun, and the steam piano makes such a noise."

Annabel sat bolt upright. "Do you see the circus every single night?"

"I could if I wanted to. But's always just the same thing, and I'd rather read, and mother's teaching me to embroider. Annabel, do you know, I believe I could trace that apple-blossom spray on your bureau with a sheet of tissue paper and copy them to embroider on my doll's dress. They're very natural-looking ones!"

"Yes," Annabel nodded, "mother painted them on."

"My mother would like to do a lot of things like that," replied Phillippa, "but it's 'next to impossible,' she says, 'to carry extra things around in a trunk.' So you see we don't have many toys or books or flowers—oh, Annabel, have you a garden?"

Annabel pointed to the picturesque rustic fence that separated the yard from the apple orchard. Pink and lavender and white and purple and every kind of sweet pea grew along by it, and petunias, soft as velvet, and yellow marigolds. "I make a garden every year. I have ever since I was in the first grade. Father showed me."

"My father knows how to make things grow, too. He was brought up on a farm. But what's the use of our planting anything anywhere. We couldn't get back to the same place," Phillippa laughed, "not even to water it, not for a whole year. I think I would like to live here one summer!"

"Well, I guess I would like to travel with a circus too." They stared at each other.

"Father could teach you to take care of my garden," said Annabel, thoughtfully. "But you'd have to be careful to water it every day."

"Mother'd just love to take you to the performance every afternoon until you'd seen it all you want to," said Phillippa. "And she'd read to you every night."

"My mother's reading us 'The Wonder Book.'" Annabel included the two dolls in her remark. "And next week we were going to camp, and father was going to teach me to dive, and—" she paused irresolutely.

"Next week we'd be in Seattle. We had the nicest time there last year. Mother has a school friend who lives there, and we went to her house and she let me make cookies, and Jimmy—the clown, you know—went with us. Jimmy has a little girl just my age at home in England. He's so funny. He's just as funny when he isn't performing, too. We have the best times getting unloaded in the morning, and crowds come to watch us and—Annabel, I guess I'd rather not change places with you this summer. Maybe next year—"

Annabel gave a happy little sigh. She was sure no one but Muriel and Margery heard it. "Oh, Phillippa," she cried, and put her arms around the Circus Child's waist. "You're such a dear!" She chuckled suddenly: "Oh, I just thought of the funniest thing. Daddy and I went to a camp once and an officer friend of his took us into a hall where there were a lot of soldiers, and when the officer came in they all stood up, and he didn't want them to, and he said, 'As you were,' and they all sat down. I guess that's just like us. You thought you wanted to stay and I thought I wanted to go, but I guess we'd both rather be 'As you were.'"

The Swing

How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing
Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside—

Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown—
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Garden Brownies Make Another Plan

The Garden Brownies had been particularly brilliant one morning, greatly to the satisfaction of the proud Goat and equally elated Bee. Owing to the great success of their recent entertainment, their numbers had increased largely; consequently more Sixers had been added. However, in spite of—or because of—this, they were just as amenable, and had imbibed their instruction at a fine pace! These are the sort of things they had to learn:

Why snails are slow,
And grasshoppers hop;
Why glow-worms glow,
And bunnies' ears lop.

Why a bird builds a nest,
And thinks it is best,
While the dear little mole
Likes an underground hole.

Why trees grow tall,
And bushes are small,
Why grass is green,
Why bees have a queen.

Then there were lessons in dignity and deportment. This required great discrimination and discernment on the part of the Goat and the Bee, in order to select sufficiently expert and varied Sixers to fulfill all the necessary requirements. Here are some of them:

The snails had to learn an elegant crawl,
The frogs did not care for this, not at all!
For they had to learn to hop and to jump,
And be careful to land without making a thump.

The birds had to fly quite still without noise,
And to sit on a branch with grace and with poise.
The bee and the wasp and the butterfly gay
Had to learn to alight on a delicate spray,
To float and to balance, and be at their ease,
In wind or in rain, or in a mere breeze.

Altogether there was plenty of food for thought, both for the Goat and the Bee and the Sixers, so finally at the end of all this, "strenuosity," they determined to

Invite the Sixers to sit on a board,
To decide what would do as a nice reward.

Instantly dignity and deportment were forgotten, while everyone talked at once—no, they didn't talk even, they

Buzzed and chattered
And chirped and clattered!

As usual the "upstartish" butterfly was the first to begin, but again, while preening himself, the promising young bee began buzzing, only to be interrupted by a chirruping cricket, and in the end it was the tiny furry field mouse who succeeded in squeaking out:

"Oh, dear Mr. Goat,
Won't you take out your boat,
And come to the pond near by?
We would so love to row
And have a good blow,
And p'raps end with a coconut shy."

This unusual precocity of the hitherto shy furry field mouse so amazed all the Brownies that all agreed and seconded the motion, so a boating picnic was promptly decided on. Alas, though! when the Goat sadly compared the cubic capacity of his boat with the numerical strength of the Brownies, he was forced to admit, albeit reluctantly, that it simply couldn't be done. This was a great blow, but of course, as usual, the farsighted Bee rose to the scratch, and came out with a brilliant scheme, which he explained in his customary, calm, cool, and collected voice:

"Brownies, Brownies, cheer up, my Brownies,
We'll have a fine picnic, you'll see:
We'll have a regatta,
And then it won't matter,
However many Brownies there be.

"Brownies, Brownies, cheer up, my Brownies,
What an excellent time it will be!
For if all of you borrow
Some boats for tomorrow,
We are bound to have a great spree!"

Grandma's Portrait

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There's a portrait that hangs on the wall
Just before the front door in the hall
Of a child just the same age as me
But as pretty as pretty could be.

She has hair all in curls down her back.
My hair is dark brown, her's real black;
And she's weaving a necklace of pearls.
Now, nurse says, it is stupid for girls
At my age to wear jewelry at all.
I'm just eight and a half but I'm small.
The girl in the portrait has socks,
And I'm sure she has plenty of frocks,
As the one she has on is so grand
With the chiffons and lace and a band.
She's looking so prim and so good
As a good little girl always should.

Jeanne's Rug

Aunt Carmen was nobody's aunt in particular, but the aunt of everybody it seemed. In the little village where she lived, every one addressed her as "Aunt." She was always busy, either in her garden or at her loom. You see Aunt Carmen wove rugs. People brought gay-colored strips of cloth, sewed together and wound on balls which she made into strong artistic rugs.

Now Jeanne Landon wanted a rug and just such as our Aunt Carmen was able to make. Her mother had given her a room for her very own, and, as yet it was not completely furnished. Her father had fashioned a dressing table for her which had been covered with blue cretonne. Her bed was a beautiful old four-poster that had belonged to her grandparents. Then there was a comfortable little rocker and two straight chairs with slender legs. Several pretty pictures adorned the walls. The window hangings were simple white ones with blue drapes to match the cretonne of the dressing table. And now a rug was needed to complete the furnishings.

"I'll go see Aunt Carmen about one, today," said Jeanne to herself.

So she tripped along to Aunt Carmen's house. Jeanne found her picking snapdragons in the garden.

"Well, well, child," exclaimed Aunt Carmen, "You seem to be in a great hurry today."

"Yes," said Jeanne," "I want a rug! Will you tell me how I can get one?"

"Haven't you pieces of cloth left from your dresses that could be cut into strips and sewed together?"

"Oh! Yes! We have lots of things to cut up, but it takes so long and I want a rug today!" said Jeanne.

Aunt Carmen threw her head back and laughed. "Always in a hurry!" she said. "Perhaps you'd like to watch me weave for a while."

So Jeanne stayed through the afternoon and watched with interest just the way the warp was put on the loom, just how the strips had to be held and how they were woven whenever Aunt Carmen pressed her foot on a certain big pedal and made the shuttle move back and forth. This process was repeated again and again. As she worked Aunt Carmen sang snatches of songs which mingled with the clatter of the loom.

"Come again," said Aunt Carmen as she bade Jeanne, "good-by."

"Yes, I surely will," said Jeanne. "And when I do, I'll come with my balls of strips ready for you to weave. I think it would be fun to watch my own strips go into the loom and come out a rug."

The following days, Jeanne busied herself cutting scraps of cloth and sewing them together for her rug. The day she had them ready, she again tripped along to Aunt Carmen's house.

"Yours will be a very pretty rug," said Aunt Carmen, as she got the loom in readiness to weave the strips.

When the rug was finished it was indeed beautiful with a narrow border of white at each end and a center of blue. It completed the furnishing of Jeanne's room even better than she had supposed it would and she was delighted.

The Dubbing of a Spanish Knight

Don Quixote hastened to finish the supper which had been set before him. The ceremony of dubbing must be delayed no longer, for stern adventures might cross his path at any moment. To meet them he must be prepared.

So he quietly drew aside his host of the inn into the stable, and there, with great earnestness, he cast himself at his feet and besought him in appealing terms to promise that he would grant him a favor. Even the inn-keeper was astonished and stared awkwardly, not knowing what to say. At last he agreed, and then our hero delivered himself thus:

"The gift I seek, is that tomorrow you dub me a cavalier. Tonight in the hall of this your castle, I shall watch mine arms, and on the morrow shall be fulfilled what I do strongly desire, that I may wander over the four quarters of the globe in search of adventure on behalf of the needy."

The inn-keeper decided to humor the Spanish knight, and thus provide an evening's entertainment for the guests of his inn. He therefore replied that for the present his castle was minus a hall for watching arms, as the old one was pulled down and the new one not yet built, but that he felt sure that in cases of necessity, arms might be watched wherever one pleased. There was an open castle-court where he might keep his vigil for the night, and in the morning the appropriate ceremonies would be performed, so that there would emerge the most gallant knight the world had ever known.

Don Quixote was highly pleased, and immediately gathered together his arms and proceeded to the courtyard at the side of the inn. There he laid them on a water trough, and majestically embracing his shield and grasping his lance, he commenced to pace slowly back and forth. As he began his vigil thus the night closed down.

The keeper of the tavern meanwhile went in to his guests and told them the news concerning his strange visitor, the arms vigil, and the knighthood dubbing that was to follow. As the moon was by this time shining brightly, lighting up the courtyard, the guests arranged themselves at safe distances to witness the interesting spectacle, hoping thereby to find some fun. They saw the would-be knight pacing back and forth in quietude, ever and anon pausing near the trough, leaning on his lance, to gaze long and fixedly at his armor.

Now it happened at this juncture that one of the carriers came to draw water for his mule, and to do this it was necessary to remove the arms from the trough. The moment the knight perceived his approach, he halted and exclaimed in a loud voice: "Ho, thou, whoever thou art, reckless cavalier, that comest to touch the arms of the bravest knight errant that ever girt on sword, take heed!"

The carrier did not take heed, though it would have been better for him if he had. Instead, he seized the armor by the straps, and gave it a good fling. Such effrontery it was impossible for Don Quixote to brook. On he came. As for the carrier he wished with all his heart he had been more conciliatory, and well he might, for dearly did he have to pay his offense.

The inn-keeper and his guests rushed to the scene, hoping to rescue the carrier. However, the knight at their advance raised shield again, and putting hand to sword, looked so fearsome and so fearless, and poured forth such a torrent of high-flown language that the keeper and his guests fell back some distance. Don Quixote quietly resumed his watch, and continued his tramping to and fro.

What should the inn-keeper do with his young guest? The dubbing must be completed at once, and the knight-errant set on his way. So the host walked out to meet Don Quixote, and began by apologizing for the behavior of his guests. Then he told him that a vigil of two hours only was necessary, and he had already kept four. All that remained to complete the ceremony was a slap on the neck and a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder. As the castle boasted no hall, these could be given in the open courtyard.

The knight said he was ready to obey him then and there, urging the greatest possible dispatch, so that if another attack should be made upon him he would be duly qualified to deal with it in a more conclusive manner.

This set the keeper hurrying, and out from the inn he brought a large book (just an ordinary account book), and, accompanied by two women and a small boy bearing a candle-end, he approached the applicant for knighthood with great ceremony. Commanding him to kneel, he muttered something behind the book, and then, raising his hand, gave him a sharp slap on the neck, followed by a blow royal on the shoulder with the flat of the sword, continuing his mutterings all the while. This done, he commanded one of the women to gird on the blade, which she did, controlling her laughter only with the greatest difficulty. The second woman buckled his spurs, whereupon Don Quixote inquired their names, and in an eloquent speech bestowed more high-sounding names upon them both, which he begged them to use in future.

Now the new-made knight could hardly wait to find himself ahorse and on the road in quest of adventure. Accordingly he saddled his nag, Rocinante, and mounted, making such extraordinary speeches that it is impossible to write them all down. Seeing his guest well outside, the inn-keeper gave him a hearty farewell, and asked no pay for his lodging, being somewhat glad, it must be confessed, to see him go.

THE HOME FORUM

Elaborating the Plot

Charles Dickens, alluding to an examination I once made of the mechanism of "Barnaby Rudge," says: "By the way, are you aware that Godwin wrote his 'Caleb Williams' backwards? He first involved his hero in a web of difficulties, forming the second volume, and then for the first, cast about him for some mode of accounting for what had been done." . . . Nothing is more clear than that every plot worth the name must be elaborated to its dénouement before anything be attempted with the pen. It is only with the dénouement constantly in view that we can give a plot its indispensable air of consequence, or causation, by making the incidents, and especially the tone at all points, tend to the development of the intention.

A mere succession of incidents, even the most spirited, will no more constitute a plot, than a multiplication of zeros, even the most infinite, will result in the production of a unit. The common notion seems to be in favor of mere complexity; but a plot, properly understood, is perfect only inasmuch as we shall find ourselves unable to detach from it or disarrange any single incident involved, without destruction to the mass. This we say is the point of perfection—a point never yet attained, but not on that account unattainable. Practically, we may consider a plot as of high excellence, when no one of its component parts shall be susceptible of removal without detriment to the whole. Here indeed is a vast lowering of the demand, and with less than this no writer of refined taste should content himself.

It is not every one who can put a good thing properly together, although, perhaps, when thus properly put together, every tenth person you meet with may be capable of both conceiving and appreciating it. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that less actual ability is required in the composition of a really good "brief article" than in a fashionable novel of the usual dimensions. The novel certainly requires what is denominated a sustained effort, but this is a matter of mere perseverance and has but a collateral relation to talent. On the other hand—unity of effect, a quality not easily appreciated or indeed comprehended by an ordinary mind, and a desideratum difficult of attainment even by those who can conceive it—is indispensable in the "brief article" and not so in the common novel.—Edgar Allen Poe.

To the Dandelion

Dear common flower, that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,
First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck, and, full of pride uphold,
High-hearted buccaneers, o'erjoyed that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found,
Which not the rich earth's ample round
May match in wealth, thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer-blooms may be.

. . . . . .

Thou art my tropics and mine Italy;
To look at thee unlocks a warmer clime;
The eyes thou givest me
Are in the heart, and heed not space or time:
Not in mid June the golden-cuirassed bee
Feels a more summer-like warm ravishment
In the white lily's breezy tent,
His fragrant Sybaris, than I, when first
From the dark green thy yellow circles burst.
Then think I of deep shadows on the grass,
Of meadows where in sun the cattle graze,
Where, as the breezes pass,
The gleaming rushes lean a thousand ways,
Of leaves that slumber in a cloudy mass,
Or written in the wind, of waters blue
That from the distance sparkle through
Some woodland gap, and of a sky above,
Where one white cloud like a stray lamb doth move.
My childhood's earliest thoughts are linked with thee;
The sight of thee calls back the robin's song,
Who, from the dark old tree
Beside the door, sang clearly all day long,
And I, secure in childish piety,
Listened as if I heard an angel sing
With news from heaven, which he could bring
Fresh every day to my untainted ears
When birds and flowers and I were happy peers.

. . . . . .

—James Russell Lowell.

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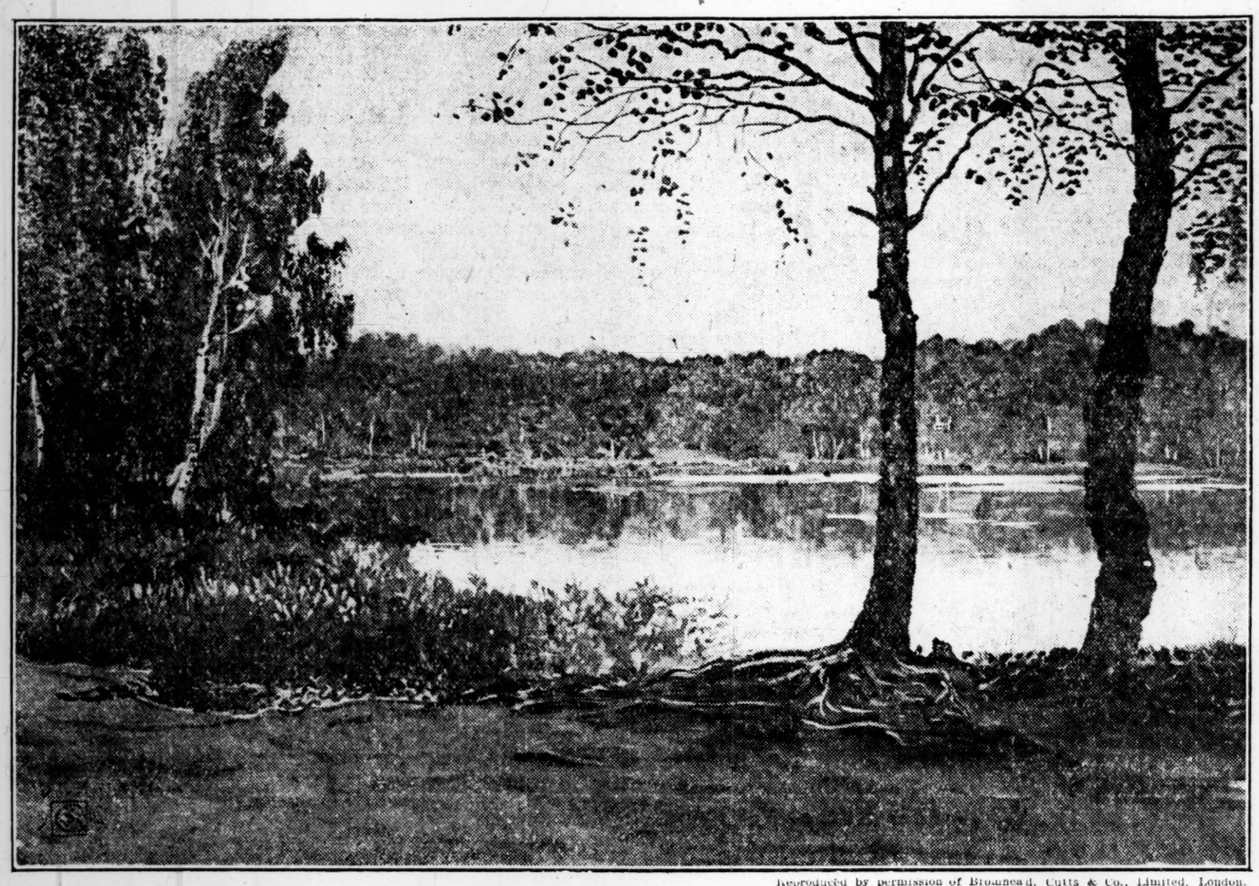
Walter Crane Dons a Uniform

A lithograph of Major Dalgetty by Frederick Taylor hanging in the dining-room may have had the effect, with the reading of Scott's novels, in turning my boyish fancy in the direction of warlike romance, and this was further stimulated by such books as Charles Lever's "Charles O'Malley" and James Grant's "Romance of War," and the effect of the news from the Crimea, and pictures in the Illustrated News . . . and certain sheets, giving the new uniforms of the British Army in colors, proved most attractive. Attempts at artistic expression by means of pencil and brush (and the primary colors) were not sufficient to relieve one's martial feelings at this time; something more active and practical was called for.

A tunic of scarlet flannel, with white facings of a Connaught Ranger, and a cap converted into a shako by means of an important knob stuck in front, seemed more to the purpose, with a popgun and a sword. A tent in the garden was next set up, and a younger brother enrolled in the aforesaid scarlet flannel. One thing was wanting to give a touch of realistic war flavor, and that was gunpowder. Some was got hold of—I think from a powder horn left by someone in the house—and operations commenced. They took the form of a series of small explosions on the garden path. . . .

No doubt the powder horn became less accessible after that. I do not know that the war fever abated, though, for some time. It was, indeed, further encouraged at the house of a friend and schoolfellow of my elder brother, one Henley by name, bigger than the rest of us, who formed a small gang of boys at this house, which, being situated upon the precipitous slopes of Waldon Hill, in a garden with plenty of ambush and important strategic positions on the tops of flights of steps, lent itself well to our operations. These generally took the form of sham fights. The party divided into two and chased each other up and down the garden, with miscellaneous arms and costumes supplied from our host's private or ancestral collection; for he was the son of an officer who had seen service and possessed the book of his regiment containing highly colored pictures of its uniforms, banners, and exploits, among which such subjects as the storming of Seringapatam and the siege of Badajos figured. Among these martial relics was a dragoon's brass helmet, which one remembered wearing—though almost extinguished by it—with great satisfaction. . . . Another incident connected with the dressing up of a soldier may not be without interest as throwing light (or rather, as in this case it proved, darkness) on the type of furniture and decoration of the period. In order to see that all was correct, and to get a full-length picture of myself in the new uniform, in the absence of any responsible domestic authority I mounted the pedestal table in the drawing-room, as that eminence commanded a full view into the large pier glass which decorated (?) the marble mantelpiece; but, alas! the way of those pedestal tables was to wobble on their apparently solid tripod of lion's claws, and in making a plunge to recover my balance the table went over, cloth, books, and all, and worse still, carried an inkstand with it, as well as the small person in the red flannel tunic.—From "An Artist's Reminiscences," by Walter Crane.



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"Bellevue," by Walter Crane.

In China

Sunday, August 27th.—. . . I remained within doors most of the day. Toward night, I took a walk with Mr. H., and returned to the veranda at Mr. D.'s, where we extended ourselves on the big chairs, to enjoy the cooling breeze from the water. These chairs are made of bamboo, and set on little wheels, and are so constructed that one may sit or lie on them, in almost any position.

The veranda here opens in front, from the second story, and affords a full view of the harbor, vessels, and the surrounding country. Below the veranda, the garden reaches to the water, where it is protected by a seawall of stone blocks. Flowers, in rows of crockery vases, surround the garden, and border the hard and smooth walks that intersect each other. Different kinds of palm-trees, pumaloes, orange, lemon, &c., shrubs and plants, otherwise ornament the grounds. The inmates of the house can sit here at the close of the day, . . . enjoy the scenery, and view the ever-varying movements of the busy Chinese, who are crossing and recrossing with their boats, in every possible direction. The lower part of the house contains the offices, and is the place of business and storage of the goods.—B. L. Ball.

Speak Clearly

Speak clearly, if you speak at all;
Carve every word before you let it fall.
—O. W. Holmes.

Felix on "The Avenue"

In the days when Otto Kling's shop-windows attracted collectors in search of curios and battered furniture, "The Avenue," as its denizens always called Fourth Avenue between Madison Square Garden and the tunnel, was a little city in itself.

Almost all the needs of a greater one could be supplied by the stores fronting its sidewalks. . . .

Hardly a trace is now left of any one of them, so sudden and overwhelming has been the march of modern progress. Even the little Peter Cooper House, picked up bodily by that worthy philanthropist and set down here nearly a hundred years ago, is gone, and so are the row of musty, red-bricked houses at the lower end of this Little City in Itself. . . .

And with the disappearance of these old landmarks—and it all took place within less than ten years—there disappeared, also, the old family life of "The Avenue," in which each home shared in the good-fellowship of the whole, all of them contributing to that sane and sustaining stratum, if we did but know it, of our civic structure—facts that but few New Yorkers either recognize or value.

On the block below Kling's in those other days was the quaint Book Shop owned by Tim Kelsey, . . . a walking encyclopædia of knowledge, much of it as musty and out of date as most of his books; while overtopping all else in importance, so far as this story is concerned, was the shabby, old-fashioned two-story house known the town over as the Express Office of John and Kitty Cleary, sporting above its narrow street-door a swinging sign informing inquirers that trunks were carried for twenty-five cents.

And not only trunks, but all of the movable furniture up and down the avenue, and most of that from the adjacent regions, found their way in and out of the Cleary wagons. Indeed Otto Kling's confidence in Kitty—and Kitty was really the head of the concern—was so great that he always refused to allow any of her rivals to carry his purchases and sales, even at a reduced price, a temptation seldom resisted by the economical Dutchman.

Nor did the friendly relations end here. Not only did Kitty's man hammer up at night the rusty iron shutters protecting Kling's side window, clean away the snow before his store, and lend a hand in the moving of extra-heavy pieces, but he was even known to wash the windows and kindle a fire.

That Mike had delayed or entirely forgotten to hammer up these same iron shutters when the stranger brought in the dressing-case accounted for the fact of Otto Kling's shop having been kept open until so late. It also accounted for the fact that when the same stranger appeared early the next morning (Mike was tending the store) and made his way to where the Irishman sat he found him conning the head-lines of the morning paper. That worthy man-of-all-work, never having laid eyes on him before, at once made a mental note of the intruder's well-cut English clothes, heavy walking-shoes, . . . and concluding therefrom that he was a person of importance, stretched out his hand toward the bell-rope in connection with the breakfast-room above, at the same time saying with great urbanity: "Take a chair, or, if yer cold, come up near the stove. Mr. Kling will be down in a minute. He's up-stairs eatin' his breakfast with his little girl. I'm not his man or I'd wait on ye meself. A little fresh, ain't it, after the wet night we had?" . . .

" . . . I will wait—you need not ring." . . .

The visitor, . . . continued his cool examination of the collection, consisting of articles of different makes and colors. Presently, gathering up a pair of cups and saucers, he said: "These should be in a glass case or in the safe. They are old Spode and very rare. Ah, here is Mr. Kling! I have amused myself, sir, in looking over part of your stock. You seem to have undervalued these cups and saucers. They are very rare, and if you had a full set of them they would be almost priceless. This is old Spode," he continued, pointing to the cipher on the bottom of each cup.

"Vell, I didn't tink dot ven I bought it." . . .

"It vas all in a lump, and der vas a soup tureen in de lot—I don't know vot I did vid it. I tink dat's up-stairs. Mike, you go up and ask my little girl Masie if she can find dot big tureen vich I bought from old Mrs. Blobbs who keeps dot old-clothes place on Second Avenue. And you vas sure about dis china?"

"Very sure."

"How do you know?"

"From the mark." . . .

"And now tell me vot dis tureen is vorth?" he asked as Mike reappeared and set it on the table, backing away with the remark that he'd go now, Mrs. Cleary would be wantin' him. Kling moved the relic toward the expert for closer examination.

"Don't trouble yourself, Mr. Kling; I can see it. . . . What, if I may ask, did you pay her for this?"

"Two dollars Vas it too much?" The stranger had suddenly become an important personage.

"No—too little. It is old Lowestoft, and"—here he took the lid from the dealer's hand—"yes, without a crack or blemish—yes, old Lowestoft—"

Otto had now forgotten the tureen and was scrutinizing the speaker, wondering what kind of a man he really was—this fellow who looked and spoke like a person of position, knew the value of curios at sight, . . . Then the doubt universal in the minds of second-hand dealers, arose. "Come along vid me and tell me some more. Vot is dot chair?" and he drew out a freshly varnished relic of better days. . . . He swung it round to get a nearer view.

"The legs—that is three of them—are Chippendale. The back is a nondescript of something—I cannot tell. Perhaps from some colonial remnant."

"Vot's it vorth?"

"Nothing, except to sit upon."

Otto laughed—a gurgling, chuckling laugh, his pudgy nose wrinkling like a rabbit's.

"Ain't dot funny!" and he rubbed his fat hands. "Dot's true. Yes, I make it mysselluf—and five oders, vich vas sold out of a lot of olt furniture. I got two German men down-stairs puttin' in new legs and new backs; dey can do anyting. Nobody but you find dot out. I guess you know 'bout dot china—I must look into dot. Maybe some mens on Fifth Avenue buy dot china—dey never come in here because dey tink dey find only olt furniture.—From "Felix O'Day," by F. Hopkinson Smith.

Autumn Dawn in Merioneth

Autumn dawn in Merioneth
And a narrow world and gray,
Swarthy marshes silver-threaded,
Sea and sky that mists have wedded,
Phantom mountains cloud-embedded,
On the coast of Merioneth
At the dawn of day.

Autumn noon in Merioneth
And the clear, bright warmth of June,
Blue of sky the sea up-glasses,
Sunlit sheen of dew-drenched grasses,
Oaken gold in mountain-passes,
Purple peaks in Merioneth,
At the hour of noon.
—Gilbert Sheldon.

The Right Path

Confucius says, Who can go out but by the door? Why will not men walk in the right path?—Chinese Classics.

Temperament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DISTINCTIONS of mortal temperament in which people are wont to pride themselves are simply so many varieties of the belief that men and women are merely animals with different physical and mental natures. These temperamental or personal differences are, of course, only mortal seemings and not metaphysical realities, as Peter pointed out clearly when he said to Cornelius and the company gathered at Cæsarea, "Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons." The only evidence which we have of the so-called man as an animal with varying personal characteristics is the undependable evidence of the senses. Yet no one would admit that what we see, hear, or sense materially in any way is all there is to his true self.

On pages 336 and 337 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says: "God is individual and personal in a scientific sense, but not in any anthropomorphic sense. Therefore man, reflecting God, cannot lose his individuality; but as material sensation, or a soul in the body, blind mortals do lose sight of spiritual individuality." People have sometimes expressed the fear that, with the overcoming of some of their long-cherished habits, material tastes, or even their chronic complaints, they might lose what they have been pleased to call their individuality. If genuine individuality depended upon any vain whims of mortal existence, the sooner it could be lost the better. Fortunately, however, those who have talked and thought most about their individual temperaments have in store for them a wonderful broadening of thought and experience when they turn away from the counterfeit to the real.

Instead of eccentricity, either studied or unstudied, the genuine selfhood of man is nothing less than the expression of divine intelligence. There is one infinite God, with his image and likeness. This reality is entirely apart from limitation of any sort. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 25 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "That there is but one God or Life, one cause and one effect, is the *multum in parvo* of Christian Science; and to my understanding it is the heart of Christianity, the religion that Jesus taught and demonstrated." Man's true existence, then, is as the expression of the one complete Life which is God. Thus we see clearly why the true spiritual man is neither an animal nor a limited copy of an unlimited originator. Man is just a name for the perfect manifestation of perfect Principle.

But what, some one may ask, becomes of the human temperament which I have prized so much? The answer is that any concept of a limited human self is not the true self now and never has been. Of the real identity the true quality is entirely satisfactory, ordered and animated by Principle, apart from any supposition of matter. By clinging to the very restricted and transitory traits of material personality with all its so-called magnetism, mortals have lost sight of the true temperament which is perfect and eternal as the expression of the divine Mind. With the thorough reliance on Principle that is required in Christian Science, one necessarily experiences no real loss but permanent and boundless gain. The true self always has been the same true self and always will be, in spite of any seeming dreams of materiality. This is broader and more genuinely satisfying than any human illusions, and it includes no destructive elements.

In Christian Science, healing goes on just in proportion as one appreciates something of the truth about God and man. Any form of distress or inharmony, physical, moral, financial, or what not, is a sense of limitation. If it is what is called a temperamental difficulty, it is healed only by the understanding of what God knows as man's quality. It vanishes before the perfection of the divine Mind and idea. The wholeness of spiritual man, which constitutes his health and prosperity, is absolutely untouched by any of the suppositional dangers of the mortal dream.

"What, then, is the material personality which suffers, sins, and dies?" Mrs. Eddy asks on page 285 of Science and Health. Immediately she gives the answer: "It is not man, the image and likeness of God, but man's counterfeit, the inverted likeness, the *unlikeness* called sin, sickness, and death. The unreality of the claim that a mortal is the true image of God is illustrated by the opposite natures of Spirit and matter, Mind and body, for one is intelligence while the other is non-intelligence." The real man is always good-natured in the broadest sense of the term, because his entire nature is what manifests only God, good. He is exactly capable of expressing and enjoying all the goodness there is. The turning away from the counterfeit to the true, therefore, does not mean a giving up of anything real, but the achievement of wider and better activity than ever before. This is the advantage of the relinquishment of any merely personal sense of things for spiritual individuality.

The Bible is full of admonitions to turn away from mortal personality to the truth. Thus in Deuteronomy we read, "Thou shalt not respect persons," and in Proverbs, "To have respect of persons is not good." Jude speaks also of "murmurers, complainers, walking after their own lusts; and their mouth speaketh great swelling words, having men's persons in admiration because of advantage." The human temperament that is seemingly inclined toward such falsity must always be replaced with the understanding of Principle as all that is worth while. Yet there is no reason whatever for fear of personality or human temperament. Every falsity is simply a falsity, without the slightest power to do either good or evil. For temperamental or personal imperfections there is always the perfect remedy in the demonstration of divine intelligence. Each one needs just to get to work to use this remedy in all circumstances with the enthusiasm of true joy. The perfection of man as the image and likeness of God is always available and demonstrable. As Mrs. Eddy says, at the end of an important chapter in "Retrospection and Introspection," page 74, "My own corporeal personality afflicteth me not wittingly; for I desire never to think of it, and it cannot think of me."

Oranges and Lemons Are Ripening

Camajore is a center for the culture of the olive and the fabrication of olive oil. One sees the sides of the mountains dotted with buildings in which the oil is crushed out of the berries. On wandering about these steeps in the autumn one may chance to light on a family busily employed in beating down the olives with long bamboo sticks. The work is hard, for the berries hold tenaciously to the twigs, and when they fall it is often to roll some distance down the steep declivity. On the lower slopes, beside the olive, thrives the orange. Climbing here one December morning and glancing back I saw a pretty scene. A woman near a cottage below me was standing under an orange tree and holding a baby high in her arms. The tree was all aglow with color; and, as I watched, I saw her bring the child's face close to the golden balls and twist her body about to the right and to the left as if the better to fill its eyes with the glory. . . .

A longer excursion into these mountains is to Val di Castello. . . .

The little place winds through a narrow ravine along the banks of a mountain stream. The pleasant sound of flowing water is everywhere, in the stream itself, in the washing troughs, and in the water-mills. Vines are pushing their shoots on the trellis-work which runs by the side of the stream, and oranges and lemons are ripening in the little gardens. Beyond the village there climbs a steep road, which soon dwindles to a cobbled mule-path. We pass here a factory in which girls are seen breaking with small hammers what looks like a kind of soft alabaster, said to be used in making dyes. This rocky chasm, down which a stream tumbles, is also rich in plant-life, wild-flowers and ferns.—From "Italian Travel Sketches," by James Sully, LL. D.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Democratic Keynote

WITH the Democratic national convention at San Francisco well started on its course, the indications are stronger than ever that the campaign this year will be in effect the pitting of the Wilson idea against the Lodge idea with respect to the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations. Just as the keynote speech of Senator Lodge in the Republican national convention epitomized all that the Senator had stood for in his combat in the Senate against President Wilson's course in connection with the Peace Treaty and the League, so now the keynote speech of Homer Cummings, in the Democratic convention, is nothing less than an answer to the Lodge utterances, an answer virtually in behalf of President Wilson himself and without any question voicing what are virtually the President's ideas. Perhaps, on the whole, it is fortunate that the divergent views on this great question should have come to be epitomized by two men so definitely in the public eye as are the President and the senior Senator from Massachusetts. So far as the election this fall can have the effect of a popular referendum on the League, that referendum can probably take a more definite form in declaring for the support of one man or the other man than it could take if it should undertake to declare directly for a program or a policy. On the whole, the Republican convention, responding as it did so completely to the influence of Senator Lodge and the conservative group in the Senate, made its indorsement of their program and their purposes with respect to the League beyond all doubt or question. In spite of a platform plank on the League that dealt with the matter only in general terms, the convention support of the Lodge idea was well defined. Few people will read out of the Republican Treaty plank much of anything else than a Treaty subject to the so-called Lodge reservations.

In the Cummings speech at San Francisco a similar support of the Wilson point of view is very clear. The President himself could hardly make out a stronger case for the League than that which has been made out for it by the convention's temporary chairman. No speaker for it has yet adduced any greater evidence of support for the League idea from Republican utterances of the past. That the Republican platform of 1916 declared for a world court, that the Progressives in 1912 and 1916 similarly favored an arrangement between nations to make peace permanent, that the Senate itself in 1916 requested the President to take the lead in such a world movement, and that even Senator Lodge, in former times, had shown himself favorable to world organization of a sort to prevent the recurrence of war, are all set forth to show that the League in form and purpose was neither the original proposal of President Wilson nor dependent solely for its support on members of the Democratic Party. The Cummings speech takes full advantage of the fact that the country was virtually pledged to something in the nature of the League of Nations before it entered the war, that it restated the pledge during the war, and that it renewed its pledge, along with the other allied nations, when the armistice was signed. This country alone, he points out, with great effect, has thus far failed to make the pledge good.

As for any menace in the League to the peculiar ideas which are the foundation of the American system, the temporary chairman boldly sets up the notion that the League is bound to be, for the whole world, what the Monroe Doctrine has been for the United States. The purpose of the League, he says, is to give notice that if any nation raises its menacing hand and seeks to cross the line into any other country, the forces of civilization will be aroused to suppress the common enemy of peace. It is in that very promise of the new organization that he sees a guaranty for the security of small nations and the safety of the world. And in this, it may be remembered, he is simply giving voice again to views which came prominently before the public at the time of the famous Lodge-Lowell debate on the League, on the platform of Symphony Hall, in Boston. That, of course, is simply the broad interpretation of the League, the interpretation that would find in the League itself the natural and proper corrective for any defects which the instrument may at any time betray. That interpretation is contrasted with the narrower view, the view of the Lodge supporters, that all possible defects must be foreseen in advance and dealt with from without. The one idea is constructive, it makes of the League a going concern, a power for good; the other idea is so highly restrictive that it may prevent the new organization from accomplishing much of anything worth while.

It is evident that the Democrats, in a way, have some advantage over the Republicans in respect to talking points. A party in power can always point to its achievements while in office. While the Republicans, having been out of office for eight years, felt themselves bound to censure the Administration, and did so with such thoroughness as almost to raise a question of political expediency, the Democrats, through Chairman Cummings, make capital out of their record. Thus while the League is clearly the big issue before the Democrats, as it was before the Republicans, the Democratic appeal for support brings into high relief achievements which the country cannot fairly pass lightly. The record of what was accomplished in the first Wilson Administration has been almost obliterated from general public mention since the Republicans last gained control of Congress. Naturally Chairman Cummings brings those accomplishments once more to mind. There is a familiar political ring to his statement that "between March 4, 1913, and the outbreak of the world war we placed upon the statute books of our country more effective, constructive, and remedial legislation than the Republican Party had placed there in a generation." Yet those who in the future will look back upon that period will recognize something of what his words imply. The establishment of the income tax, an approach to Pan-America that has had far-reaching results, the overthrow of dollar diplomacy, the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission, legislative concessions to American Labor, the opening of federal employment bureaux and the establishment of farm loan banks, postal savings banks, and the federal reserve system, mark a definite advance for which the party can justly claim credit.

Whether the Democratic Party is now, as Chairman Cummings avers, an untrammeled party, a free party, "owing no allegiance to any class or group of special interests," is, however, something that the present convention itself will probably determine. It is not to be forgotten that the convention which first nominated Mr. Wilson, in Baltimore, made much of the fact that it purposed to nominate him absolutely without the ninety votes of New York, on the ground that these votes represented special interests, and succeeded in this purpose. It is not to be forgotten, either, that President Wilson, chosen to his high office for the second time, broke all political precedents by securing his election when New York and the other eastern financial strongholds had given majorities against him. This convention has not declared that it would nominate its candidates without the votes of any great eastern state, and except for the apparent failure of Tammany efforts to make headway against prohibition, there seems to be no reason yet for not believing New York to be exerting as much influence in convention matters as it has generally exercised in the past. Under the surface, to be sure, there appears to be a trend back toward what is described as pre-Wilson democracy. To a degree, W. J. Bryan seems to be not out of sympathy with such a trend. It would not be strange if this convention should mark the end of the Wilson influence as a direct force in Democratic affairs. Yet the convention, nevertheless, represents the Wilson idea. It gives no sign of permitting that idea to be broken down. And it promises to carry the Wilson idea straight on into the campaign.

Further Support for Mr. Veniselos

SOME years ago, in the early days of the great war, a well-known European diplomatist, who had spent a large part of his diplomatic career in the Near East, was discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the Greek situation. Referring to Mr. Veniselos, he said, laughingly: "Oh, it is after all only history repeating itself. Over 2000 years ago the Greeks objected to Aristides because he was just. You remember the incident: Aristides the Just! Aristides the Just! is no man just but Aristides?" Every year that has passed, since that time, has gone to confirm the accuracy of this analysis of the situation, as far as Mr. Veniselos is concerned. In spite of his devoted efforts for the upbuilding of Greece, Mr. Veniselos has had to contend with that opposition which is always provoked by an undeviating determination to hew to the line of righteousness, at all times and in all circumstances.

For this, indeed, has ever been the outstanding feature of Mr. Veniselos' policy. It was so in those early days, ten years ago, when he sailed from Crete to assume the gigantic task of rescuing Greece from the slough of corruption and incompetency into which she had fallen, and it was the same during the Balkan wars and during all the long-drawn-out negotiations which followed them. Mr. Veniselos was recognized increasingly, at that time, as the one statesman, above all others, whose course of action could always be foreseen by those who thought simply and dispassionately on the situation. That was preeminently Mr. Veniselos' policy during the great war. When the war first broke out he was unhesitating in his opinion as to the alignment of Greece. He urged that Greece should throw in her lot whole-heartedly with the Allies, and when, later on, Bulgaria attacked Serbia, so strong was his determination to adhere to what he regarded as the whole duty of Greece in respecting her treaty engagement to come to the rescue of Serbia, that he took the momentous decision to place himself at the head of those Greeks who were determined to respect this engagement, be the consequences what they might. He sailed for Salonika.

From that moment, of course, Greece entered the war, and the Greek share in the war was all along characterized by that same broad outlook which has marked Mr. Veniselos' policy in civil affairs. Then, when the war was over, and the work of settlement under way, Mr. Veniselos showed himself at all times ready, not only to consider the interests of Greece, and he considered them devotedly, but to take into account the broader issues of the peace of the Near East and of the world generally. Those who followed the actions of the Greek Premier during those months of debate cannot fail to have been impressed with the presence of that same simplicity of method and singleness of purpose which was so characteristic of his work in the Balkan settlements. Mr. Veniselos never changed in his attitude, and no matter what the opposition at home, and no matter what opportunities for placating that opposition he might appear to be setting aside, he always placed the claims of Greece on the basis of simple justice, and on that basis he has carried them through to achievement.

Now, all this has not been done without opposition, but it has been noticeable, during the past few months, that even those who have most bitterly opposed the Greek Premier have been finding it increasingly difficult to maintain their attitude of hostility. In other words, the simple bigness of Mr. Veniselos' view has had its inevitable effect on every one who possessed even a spark of real patriotism. When, therefore, the news came out of Athens, a few days ago, to the effect that members of the so-called Anti-Veniselist Party had signed a statement announcing their absolute adherence to Mr. Veniselos on all questions of foreign policy, it could have occasioned no surprise to those who had kept fully in touch with the situation. Nevertheless, it represented an extraordinary achievement, and one which may be regarded as a fitting reward for the patient labors of the past eighteen months. Mr. Veniselos has triumphed, in a way that it has been given to few statesmen to triumph, and today he stands before the world, not only as a man possessed of a great vision, but as one who has enabled his fellow countrymen, even his opponents, to see that vision, and to join with him in realizing it.

The Story of the Take Care

THE official report on sea fisheries for 1914-18 which was recently published by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, under the title of "Fisheries in the Great War," is a remarkable record of a remarkable phase of the great struggle. As might be expected, the book teems with stories of heroic and self-sacrificing deeds, and still more heroic day-by-day perseverance in a task at all times fraught with hazard. But perhaps the most notable impression gathered from the report is the persistent way in which the fishermen insisted on placing their calling a very long way first, and the submarine and all its activities a very long way second. Fishermen, says one account of the matter, who made so many plucky fights against the submarine, never forgot that these actions were incidental, and that their business in the great waters was, first of all, to fish and to look well after their tackle, thus maintaining to the fullest extent possible a very essential contribution to the food supply of the nation.

And so there is the story of the Take Care, one amongst many. The Take Care was fishing with all her tackle spread when the submarine was sighted. The skipper's first thought was to attach a buoy and a light to his nets, and his next to man the gun with which the naval authorities had supplied him. The first shot missed its mark, but then so did the return shot from the submarine. The Take Care's next attempt was evidently more successful, and the submarine took to flight with the Take Care in hot pursuit. The fishing craft, however, was soon outdistanced, and so, abandoning the chase, she returned complacently to her gear, picked it up, and resumed her really important work as if nothing had happened. Next morning, she returned to port with a catch valued at some £50.

There are many more striking stories than that of the Take Care, but hers is curiously typical of the cheerful all-in-a-day's-work attitude of the British fisherman during the war.

The Mississippi—What Next?

THE news that the Mississippi River is seriously contemplating changing its bed, somewhere in the neighborhood of New Orleans, Louisiana, may after all be no news at all to the dwellers by its banks accustomed to its freakish humors. It is, perhaps, only on the easterner that such tidings make any real impression, probably because rivers of such propensities have a most satisfactory habit of confining themselves to the Mississippi or to the regions west of its immense valley basin. The peculiar disadvantage of the great river, humanly speaking, is the frequent occurrence of floods, and it might not be too much to say that while the world is familiar with the Mississippi's picturesque side, the river has failed to make for itself unqualified friends among the dwellers by its steep and muddy banks. Rather does it forbid friendship; seemingly taking a delight in inspiring not merely awe but unpleasant anticipation in the onlooker. Like itself the riparian inhabitants are constantly "on the jump" as to what humor may next seize it. Can one wonder, then, that if in the old narrow streets of New Orleans there has been rejoicing that the recent overflow has been harmless, there have also been questionings as to the future destinies of the Creole City?

For the city that is wont to put on its cap and bells, to romp with Comus and Momus behind domino and cambric mask, has reason to believe that the Mississippi, to which it owed its origin in early French settlement days, may make a change of one hundred miles in its course, leaving New Orleans with 400,000 inhabitants almost high and dry on a shallow lake. New Orleans, paradoxical as it may seem, will take the news seriously, no matter though Mrs. Fiske has portrayed to us a city of moonlight moods. The Mississippi's latest vagary is a vastly different affair from your average western river, which may decide to run under its bed, or to vanish in the desert, or to be visible only on sudden downpourings and cloudbursts. One can be more or less complacently indifferent to these phenomena. They involve no serious results, but rather provide delectation to the tourist and traveler. They, in short, are some of the show features of the varied west.

But a New Orleans without the Mississippi is inconceivable. And the new New Orleans is very unlike the old New Orleans. She is a commercial center of vast potentialities who is already handling the trade that was promised her after it began to flow through the Panama Canal and up the course of the Mississippi. The city now owns most of its water-front property, and is putting a short cut through to Lake Pontchartrain from the Mississippi. She is holding out her arms to capture the big steamer traffic from everywhere. She is going to make herself loom big on the maps. On her great river she is going to float grain from the middle west and cotton from her own valley, and ship it to all parts of the globe. For that great traffic of the resistless river she has swept away all her tumbledown wharves and jetties, and in place of these she has miles of docks and a cotton warehouse that covers scores of acres, where machinery takes the place of hand labor and loads and unloads millions of bales of cotton a year. Yes, New Orleans has banked all on the river, and now the river that has inundated the alluring city so many times, and that goes rolling by its banks, may, it seems, in the course of years, abandon the men and women whose lives are so intimately bound up with it!

What will New Orleans do? What can she do to counteract this fantastic humor of her gigantic partner? Her own capricious reputation notwithstanding, she cannot sit down quietly and see the river go "gallivanting" off into the gulf fully one hundred miles to the west, leaving her abandoned and forlorn! One fancies that the new New Orleans can be severely practical where the old New Orleans of the praline, the sugar-cane, and the carnival could be delightfully romantic. So it will doubtless wage the battle to retain its partner, and count not the cost. One can fancy, too, all the genius of American inventive resource coming to its aid in the unequal contest.

Editorial Notes

THE frequency with which American cities are issuing pamphlet studies of their street railway systems, with a view to making the street railway business more successful, seems to indicate that some of the ideas on which street railway service in American cities has been developed are not exactly what they should be. More than one pamphlet of this sort, however, refers to the jitney as one of the causes of street railway downfall, and it is probably true that the jitneys have, in the main, skimmed the cream of the traffic. Wherever this is true, also, there seems to be no getting away from the fact that the operation of jitneys in competition with the street railways has had the effect of increasing indirectly the amount of street-car fares. This fact alone makes it worth while for the public to consider the jitneys in something other than a merely superficial way. They may give quick service in many instances, but at the same time their presence may be a factor preventing the correct solution of a city's transportation problem.

A BUGLE has been used, instead of a gavel, to call to order the worthies of the Democratic national convention at San Francisco, and a high note has, figuratively, been blown in Detroit, with the announcement of the formation of the Veterans Political League. Are these independent blasts, or was one the echo of the other? It apparently only remains for the citizens of the United States to execute a "squads right" to the voting booths on election day, go through the "manual," and come to "present arms" when a salute is fired in honor of the successful candidate at sundown. The portent of a military movement in politics is realized when the objective has been reached, and brave men sacrificed to strategy. These being, in the nature of the case, opponents of a soldier-state, in the greater measure, a nation in the grip of the political mailed fist seems to be at the mercy of its "superiors." Let us remember that if it had not been for Athens we should have heard very little of Sparta.

THE plea by Dr. Wheelwright and the Rev. Bacon Phillips that boys should be taught economic ornithology, in order to cure them of their impulse to "go out and kill something," only touches on the fringe of the problem, and it is doubtful if the uses of bird-life in regard to crops would weigh very heavily on a youngster fresh from a school task. A "Natural Historian," in an English paper, suggests that if they could be made to understand that by harming the birds they hurt themselves, there might be a chance of ending this barbarism; but, he argues, the schoolmasters understand it no more than do the boys, and so long as there is such ludicrous education at one end of the scale and a system of predatory individualism at the other, what chance have the birds? The fresh and vigorous Audubon societies of America are quoted with approbation, and English lovers of birds are asking to hear more of them.

SOMEBODY in the New York Press Club has been talking again of the opportunity that is open to the federal government to economize by restricting the size and number of its official publications. Of course, a mention of this subject always results in a jibe at the Congressional Record, usually coupled with the statement that nobody reads the Record except the few who are obliged to, by virtue of their official position. It is probably true, as all such commentators aver, that the Record has in it a good deal of matter that need not be there. But one thing that should not be forgotten is that the Congressional Record is the one publication which makes available to the citizens of the United States, everywhere, every detail of what is said in their national legislature. Before such a publication is seriously restricted, or curtailed, it will be worth while to consider carefully just who proposes the curtailment.

A NEW ORLEANS newspaper, making the statement that Council Bend rather than Memphis deserves to be noted as the point at which De Soto first saw the Mississippi River, remarks that this explorer's famous journey to the river from a point where Tampa now stands was made twenty-four years before the city of St. Augustine was founded, and seventy-nine years before the Mayflower landed its passengers on the Massachusetts coast to found the Plymouth Colony. Perhaps it ought to be pointed out, however, that the Pilgrim observance, which is this year celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of that Mayflower landing, has never been intended to mark priority in American discovery. The point about the Pilgrims is not that they saw America first, but that as soon as ever they saw it they were prepared to make it the seat of a new form of government.

THE name of Benedict Crowell, who has just resigned as Assistant Secretary of War of the United States, became known to the multitudes of lieutenants during the war because he signed many of their commissions. The formality of officially signing more or less minor public documents is often a very serious task for some one. Mr. Crowell, with several of his associates, is bound to have a certain lasting fame because his signature is carefully preserved in so many American homes.

IT IS surely irony that in the same city near which resides one of the chief opponents of the United States' participation in world problems there should be carved on the marble base of a statue of William Lloyd Garrison, a hero citizen of that city, these words, once spoken by the latter: "My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind."